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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

A Brussels Quilting Party Isolating Dictatorial Anti's Hungary Drawn to Axis

¶ **Brussels Conference**—There's just a suggestion of the proverbial women's sewing circle in Brussels today. Off to one corner of the room, so to speak, representatives of the three big democracies have their heads together in a British-French-American private conversation. Dust is still rising from a door slammed by Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff, Russian delegate, who has just left for Moscow, a step interpreted by some as a protest against what he considers to be a move to eliminate his country from major conference committees. Over at the window facing East, a number of anxious faces peer out toward Japan, hoping that recent Shanghai victories and implied support of Germany and Italy may not make her "too proud to—pacify." The only thing that now seems predictable as a result of the Nine-Power Pact conference is that the democratic nations will stick together in an effort to stitch a quilt to protect them from the cold blasts of communism on the one hand and the hot sands of fascism on the other. Meanwhile the vast majority of commentators are saying that democracy's best protection would be a display of emphatic methods. • Keeping the metaphor, the idea is that, when seeking peace, "a stitch in time saves nine."

¶ **Anti-Communism**—Maxim Litvinoff's departure from Brussels probably has more than one motive. Russia was invited to the conference because of her interests in the East. She is not a member of the pact. It therefore must irritate her representatives to find Italian thought, colored by the Italo-German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, apparently hefting more weight at the conference than Russia. The Communist party organ, Pravda, denounces the three-power agreement as a preliminary to grabbing fresh territory in a new world war and urges collective action by the three great democracies to oppose fascist war incendiaries. "The sooner the necessity of the policy of collective defense of peace is realized by all governing circles in the bourgeois democratic countries . . . the easier it will be to put an end to the aggressive acts of fascist countries," says this authoritative Communist organ.

• **Simultaneously Rome** makes a suggestion. A semi-official publication responds to Premier Chamberlain's speech (intimating a British desire to establish friendly relations with Germany and Italy) that Britain might start the process of reconciliation lest such speeches be interpreted as "polemics and chloroforming" devices. • Attempts to get democracies to fight dictatorships' battle, whether communist or fascist, seem to indicate that the democracies finally may be forced to take the position of spectator while the dictatorships portray the rôle of the Kilkenny cats.

¶ **Rome-Berlin Axis**—Hungary shows signs of pouring oil on the authoritarian axis stretching across Europe. In preparation for a visit which Prime Minister Daranyi and Foreign Minister de Kanya propose to make to Berlin next week, the latter statesman declares that Hungary's foreign policy is now based on co-operation with Italy, Austria, and Germany. The reason? Hungary's efforts to improve relations with the Little Entente have been complicated by Roumania's objection to Hungarian rearmament. Hungary promises not to alter the Trianon Treaty, unilaterally, but it feels the stresses of incompatible political ideologies. Its ex-Prime Minister Bethlen urges recognition of Franco. Along with Austria the nation is being pressed to sign on the dotted line with the anti-Comintern triad, while Britain and France and some of its middle-Europa neighbors tug in the other direction. • There may be guidance, as many individuals have found, in the Scriptural admonition: "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey."

¶ **West Indies Massacre**—Washington carefully studies its Emily Post on good neighbor etiquette. The State Department, concerned over the dispute between Haiti and the Dominican Republic seeks to determine proper procedure toward the restoration of good will. The Haitian Foreign Minister is graciously received in Washington, while the Dominican Government criticizes the United States for concerning itself with what it calls a "minor incident." Disputing Haiti's claim that 3000 to 5000 Haitians had been lost in "border incidents," aggravated by a population trend away from overcrowded Haiti into Dominican territory, Dominica claims casualties have been comparatively few, but exaggerations by political enemies many. The United States takes the attitude that compliance with the Buenos Aires convention predestines this country to a role of mediator. • The role would be less likely to succeed were it not that neutral Latin-American governments are likewise pledged to the same attitude. Now Democracy has an opportunity to demonstrate decisiveness.

Japan Reported Ready to Accept Mediation by U. S. in Chinese War

Action Must Be Free of Brussels Parley and the League

Russia Barred

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BRUSSELS, Nov. 10—Japan would welcome mediation of the Far Eastern conflict by the United States, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is authorized to state.

The American Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew, would be particularly acceptable to the Japanese Government, it is learned, as a person well qualified to aid in finding a basis for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between China and Japan.

Such intervention by the United States, however, it is specified in Japanese diplomatic circles here, would have to be unaccompanied by any ties to the Brussels Conference and naturally would have to be entirely clear of any connection with the League of Nations.

The invitation of Soviet Russia to the Brussels Conference is considered by Japan as having completely compromised that body in so far as intervention in the Orient is concerned, since Russia was not a signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty.

Although this indication that American mediation under Mr. Grew's leadership would be welcomed by Tokyo appears sincere, it is admitted by Japanese diplomatic circles in Brussels that such conciliation would have to take account of Japan's conviction that the anti-Japanese campaign in China could only be ended effectively by "demilitarization" of certain northern provinces and possibly also by setting up more or less autonomous regime there which would constitute a "bulwark against Chinese communism." Whether such a promise could be accepted by America as a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact is acknowledged to be questionable.

On the other hand Japan is ready to give assurance, it is learned, that if America were to accept the job of mediator, that the rights and interests of the United States, Britain and all foreign powers would be fully protected in resultant settlement which could in Japanese eyes become the foundation for a new Far Eastern status.

Answer of Japan Awaited at Parley

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Nov. 10

The Brussels Conference today adjourned until Saturday after the Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Spaak, announced that Japan's reply to the conference's peace note was expected by that time.

Dr. Spaak, chairman of the conference, said the latest information from the Belgian Ambassador in Tokyo, Baron de Bassompierre, was that the reply would be decided upon at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet Friday.

Japanese Envoy Explains Absence at Brussels on Treaty Grounds

Denies Land Aims

By Saburo Kurusu

Japanese Ambassador to Belgium

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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The question is asked: Why has Japan—one of the chief signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty—refused to take part in the attempt of the Brussels Conference to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

Our answer is that the present situation in China does not fall within the scope of the Nine-Power Treaty. What are the main points of this treaty? Briefly summarized they are a guarantee of the territorial integrity and independence of China, stabilization of peace in the Far East, and the doctrine of equal economic opportunities for all, the policy of the "open door."

We have no territorial ambitions in China. As the Japanese declaration in reply to the Belgian invitation to the conference stated clearly we have no intention of annexing any of China's territory. Furthermore we have stated and I repeat that Japan will continue to respect all rights and interests of foreign powers in China. Thus main provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty are fully taken care of by these assurances.

There remains only the question of our military action in China. But if this point is raised I must re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

President Puts New Recovery Up to Business

Calls Industrial Leaders to White House to Discuss Housing Plans

Is Surprise Move

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Evidence of a more kindly attitude on the part of President Roosevelt toward business brought a rally of $1 to $7 in the stock market today.

Gains ranging to $3 at early afternoon were lengthened on slight demand in the fourth hour, but the ticker tape came frequently to a standstill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Calling representatives of big business to the White House today in a housing conference, President Roosevelt gave the impression that he is seeking to bring the national economy out of its slump by persuading and perhaps assisting industry itself to follow expansionist policies.

The three key fields are housing, public utilities, and the railroads. In all three directions, government feelers are out, looking toward stimulation by various devices, so as to avoid heavy government anti-depression spending and to permit balancing of the budget next year. Again yesterday, President Roosevelt committed himself to the long and expectation of a balanced budget, and thus aligned himself against the heavy government spenders, with several of whom he had conferred earlier in the week.

Although the President still contemplates a balanced budget in the next fiscal year, this does not mean that the Government will not make its contribution to pump-priming, both by word and by cash. By word, the federal contribution would be a more sympathetic and tolerant attitude toward business, reflected in the White House and Congress alike.

Seem Ready for Truce

So far, the legislators appear to be ready and anxious to make an armistice with business. The President has not yet given such indications of receding from stronger New Deal policies, but today's conference and other straws in the wind may mean that he, too, will take his turn at being nice to business.

Today's housing conference came out of a clear sky. Called to the White House were Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Robert E. Wood, president of Sears-Roebuck; Henry C. Turner, president of the Turner Construction Company; S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers Trust Company; Edward F. McGrady, formerly of the Department of Labor and now with Radio Corporation of America; Isador Lubin, head of the bureau of labor statistics in the Department of Labor; J. Matthew Daiger, financial adviser under the Federal Housing Act; and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

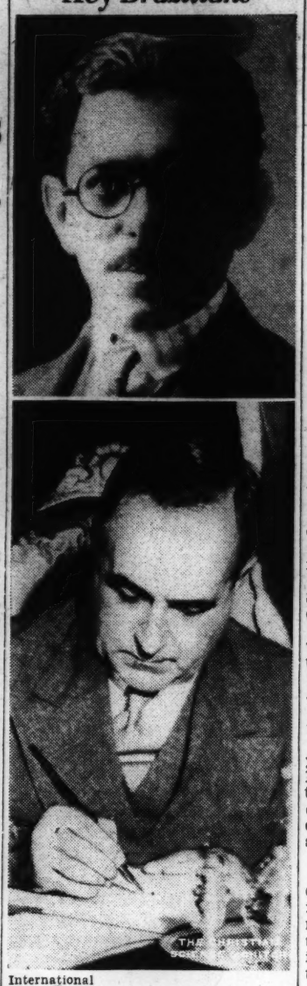
Includes Three Elements

This group combines three elements: The Federal Reserve System, labor experts, and big business. It would seem, therefore, that a project for stimulating private housing by some sort of governmental guarantee is under way. It is recognized that the Housing Act, passed at the last session of Congress, is so hedged about by restrictions that it will have only limited effect on the economic situation.

Nathan Straus, administrator of the act, admits that it will be many months before it gets into active operation, and even then its effect would only be a small part of the stimulus that would come through

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Key Brazilians



International

Francisco Campos

Top—New Minister of Justice and Interior

Getulio Vargas

Lower—President of Brazil

Public Planning Held Vital Trend In U. S. Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Americans are beginning to plan their country. Today, in cities, states and in national government, official planning boards are being set up in increasing numbers.

What these boards are and what they accomplish is revealed in the interim report of the National Resources Committee, published today.

The committee is attempting to do in national planning, says the report, what a housewife does when arranging meals or planning table decorations.

Every state but two has a planning board, says the report; there are 400 county planning agencies, and more than 1700 similar groups in towns and cities.

Important Trend

Development of planning is one of the latest and potentially most important trends in America, the writers feel, since it attempts to substitute foresight for hit-or-miss methods. It is based, says the report, on an enthusiastic belief in the ability of a democracy to utilize intelligence.

Whether it be a local zoning system, which protects a newlywed couple's investment in a cottage from being swallowed up by the location of a filling-station on the next lot, or such an elaborate re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Fascist Regime Set Up by Brazil; First in Americas

New Constitution Ends Senate, Chamber and Legislatures

The News

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, Nov. 10 (AP)—Francisco Campos, new Minister of Justice, announced today that a new Brazilian constitution, designed to create a corporate state, had been promulgated.

Returning from a meeting held at the Presidential Palace, Senhor Campos said the new constitution, to be published later today, provided for dissolution of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, as well as State Legislatures and municipal chambers.

He said President Getulio Vargas would make a broadcast to the nation tonight.

There was perfect order in Rio de Janeiro and the population appeared to be tranquil, despite dissolution of the Federal and State Assemblies.

Senhor Campos, sworn in only yesterday as Minister of Justice and Interior—politically, the key post in the Vargas Cabinet—was the chief collaborator in drafting the new constitution, according to earlier advices.

In Key Post

Senhor Campos succeeded Jose Carlos de Macedo-Soares, whose resignation, submitted Nov. 5, was announced with publication of the letters exchanged between the resigning Minister and the Chief Executive.

The present term of President Vargas expires May 3, 1938, under the Constitution promulgated in 1934, now partly in abeyance under a state of war decreed Oct. 2 because of purported Communist danger to the nation. Re-election of a President is expressly forbidden under the 1934 Constitution.

While the exact terms of the proposed new Constitution were not disclosed, it was learned that it follows lines of the Portuguese Constitution.

It was said that the contemplated regime would vest executive powers in a President with indeterminate term of office, would vest limited legislative powers in a "corporate assembly," and certain powers of opinion in a "council of experts or elders."

An Executive Cabinet

There would be an executive cabinet, in part responsible to the Legislature, but whose chief would be picked by the President.

Senhor Campos is one of Brazil's newer statesmen. He came into national prominence shortly after the revolution of 1930, led by Senhor Vargas. He organized the "October Legion," a khaki shirt movement devoted to "safeguarding principles of the revolution." He has been identified with leading laymen promoting the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil and, as an educator, has achieved distinction as a professor of law.

To become Minister of Justice and Interior he left the post of Secretary of Education in the city government of Rio de Janeiro.

First in New World

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10 (AP)—The first new world attempt at a corporative system of government was put into effect in Brazil today with promulgation of a new constitution.

By this measure President Getulio Vargas assumed powers unequaled in Latin America at the present time.

Because of the Brazilian censorship, it was not possible immediately to learn details of the new constitution, but they were expected to be revealed in a broadcast by President Vargas tonight.

Italy, Germany, Japan Pressing for Grip on Vast Rich Nation

The Background

First of several uncensored dispatches on the activities of Fascist powers in Latin America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 10—Economic, cultural and political penetration in the Republic of Brazil on the part of Italy, Germany and Japan, the three powers signatory to the new anti-Communist agreement, has reached such proportions as to command world attention at a time when the ruling powers of Brazil are reported from behind a strict censorship to be on the point of establishing the first Fascist, corporative state in the western world.

The exact relationship between Italy, Germany, Japan and the plans of the Brazilian leaders is not yet discernible. Nevertheless, the presence in Brazil of active agents and strong national groups of these powers, together with the swift growth of the powerful "Green Shirt" Integralista, or Brazilian fascist party, under the tutelage of these agents, represents a factor having important bearing on the delicate balance of world power today when nations are restlessly seeking allies both of military and economic character.

It is not considered impossible that the reported plans for an authoritarian constitution here will end by placing the issue squarely up to the nations of the western world as to what they propose to do, in the event of the founding of a semi-totalitarian state in this hemisphere, with direct kinship to the dictatorships of Europe and the Far East.

The Buenos Aires Mandate

At Buenos Aires last December, the 21 American Republics, on initiative of President Roosevelt, did not confine themselves to opposing overt acts of aggression on the part of foreign powers. They voted a declaration unitedly condemning "interference" by outside nations in their internal or external affairs.

Whether today's methods of fascist "peaceful penetration" are to be considered interference of the sort condemned at Buenos Aires will probably have to be first established in the laboratory case of Brazil, whose vast natural resources exert the most powerful Latin American temptation on the have-not powers.

Investigation at first hand yields abundant proof that Germany is by no means alone in seeking the raw materials and government of Brazil as allies, as many have supposed. Although the outside world generally presumed that the United States Department of State had been directing its tariff negotiations and its projected loan of old naval vessels to Brazil as a means of heading off German influence, in recent months, a striking similarity is observed on the terrain between the economic, immigrational, radiophonic, cultural and diplomatic activities of Japan, Italy and Germany.

Despite the seeming ineptness of the Germans in drawing unsought attention to themselves, it may be affirmed that if one of these nations is cultivating attitudes in Brazil favorable to authoritarian government, the other two are assiduously doing likewise. Italy, more Latin in its methods, and Japan with its eastern inscrutability, have simply been more noiseless at the task.

Conclusions of one who has resided and traveled in Brazil for substantial periods of time, and has discussed the charges of "peaceful conquest of Brazil" with the various groups involved, follow.

Why Brazil Is a Prize

There are five main reasons why Brazil should represent very alluring territory for a diplomatic adventure on the part of the so-called "have-not" powers:

1. Its territory, one-twentieth of all the land surface in the world, is a vast continent in itself with all climates save the polar.

2. In this huge expanse of tropical and sub-tropical, high and low lands, is a sparse population of 42,000,000 scattered over miles and miles of rich and fertile soil which could easily support, house and feed a population, according to recent estimates, of more than 900,000,000, or 21 times more than the present total.

3. Brazil is one enormous mine of mineral and agricultural resources, capable of producing far more than in the past of what people and machines need to feed themselves. Among these are iron ore, manganese, rubber, cotton and sugar, all vital in the building of armaments; frozen meats, hides and skins, wool, bran, beans, nuts, oranges, mamona, piassava, cotton seeds, Brazil nuts, babassú nuts, from which buttons and oils and a host of other by-products can be made; woods, cottonseed oil and other products. This list was compiled from the actual exportations to Germany in 1935 and 1936 and represents wealth already under exploitation.

4. Brazilian military and naval defense establishments are old and inadequate, leaving the nation's vast coastline open to easy attack, its hinterlands open to invasion and its wealth available to exploitation by

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Income 'Parity' Sought by Grange As Sessions Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 10—Meeting just five days before Congress convenes in special session, with agricultural legislation first in its order of business, the National Grange, representing some 800,000 farm folks in 35 states, heard its master, Louis J. Taber, urge that the new law be built around the present Soil Conservation Act, with benefit payments to farmers who follow good soil practices.

Thus, although he made no reference to the Administration-Farm Bureau bill, which it is understood will be introduced in the Senate, and the independent bill now being hammered into shape by the agricultural committee of the House, Mr. Taber indicated that the Grange likes some features of the bills but also differs on important points.

Loans for crop storage in years of abundance are desirable, Mr. Taber declared, and he advocated increases in funds for the Surplus Commodity Corporation. But he warned against incorporating in the new act any features that smacked too much of the old AAA.

"It would seem the part of wisdom," he said, "in any new program to build around the present Soil Conservation Act, rather than a revival of the old Agricultural Adjustment program."

The American Farm Bureau Fed-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Survey Shows Housewifery Dwarfs Other U. S. Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The American housewife is engaged in a business that makes the railroad or banking industry look small by comparison.

This is the conclusion of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor recently forwarded to the International Labor Office at Geneva, in a report on "Women in the Economy of the United States."

While industry talks about a 40-hour week, the average housewife puts in at least 50 hours a week, the bureau points out. In farm homes where there are babies she works 73 hours a week. "The overworked housewife has by no means passed into history," says the report.

With the exception of the care of very young children, the major job of the 24,000,000 "unemployed" housewives in the United States is the preparation of meals. A study of Oregon households showed that one-fourth of all time given to the needs of the home was spent in preparing meals where households averaged four or five persons.

Earning Never Stops

But the housewife does not need to feel that her services are worth nothing in terms of money, says the bureau. After keeping a record for 15 years, the wife of an economist came to the conclusion that the average woman who prepares meals, cans, preserves, bakes and launders at home for her own family, produces substantially the equal value of her husband's economic contribution in industry.

Her records indicated that the housewife earns an equivalent of from $5 to $20 a week, year in and year out, depending on the size of her family and its standard of living.

By doing all cooking and baking at home one month and buying the same products from the store the next month, this woman discovered her bill the first month was only $10 compared with $21 the next and she spent only about half an hour more a day in the kitchen.

Another study analyzing the Michigan farm wife's labor, estimated that over a period of 30 years she had earned the equivalent of $35,000 just in preparing meals. With her labor modestly estimated at 15 cents a meal, the bureau figured the value of her services during a year would run about $1167 for meals alone. "If this represented a third of her services the money value of her work would run to over $3500 a year," the report says.

The $35,000 the Michigan farm woman earned in 30 years included $1770 for baking 35,400 loaves of bread; $593 for making 5930 cakes; $398 for 7960 pies; $906 for 3625 jars of fruit; $1595 for 3190 garments made; $5331 for 177,525 pieces of laundry washed; and $3564 for 35,640 hours of sweeping.

Only Few Have Help

Even in the prosperous year of 1929, only 5 per cent of the families in the United States had paid help, the study shows. The great majority of families have been able to afford new types of household equipment and labor-saving devices to only a limited extent, if at all.

Once it was the custom for maiden aunts and spinster sisters to stay at home and lend a hand in the housework, but today, the report points out, such relatives are likely to be engaged in business outside the home.

"The economic position of the housewife is rather an anomaly," the women's bureau informed the ILO. "Her services never come on the market and she is outside the price system, yet her contribution as a producer in the home holds a compelling position in the economic life of any community. More than this, she is found exerting an influence measured in many lines of manufactured commodities, while her efficiency as a homemaker definitely affects the productive capacity of those members of the family at work outside the home.

"Further, the standards she maintains in her work, or wishes to attain, have an important bearing on a wide range of commercial products, for as a producer of foods and household goods she wields tremendous economic power."

Not News but—

Soviet Viewpoint Sought

MOSCOW (AP)—Emlen Knight Davies, daughter of United States Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, has enrolled at the University of Moscow to study international law and capitalistic government as interpreted by Soviet professors.

Miss Davies is particularly interested in political science.

"I also thought it would be a great way to improve my Russian," she said.

Prompt Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOXIE, Okla.—Every day at 5:30 p. m., the family in the Marion Andrews' farm home has a paper delivered to their door by a handsome Shepherd dog. For two years "Shep" has not missed a day of his voluntary service. Without command he meets the train, catches the paper as it is hurled from the train speeding past this flag stop, and carries it to the Andrews family.

Just Waiting for Daylight

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ten-year-old Dennis Haggerty, a Boy Scout cub, set out Sunday afternoon to explore Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. He marked a trail with piled stones and crossed sticks so he could find his way back.

At 3 a. m. Monday a passerby saw a small figure huddled on a bench in the deserted waiting room of a railroad station. It was Dennis.

He wasn't scared, or lost—nothing like that, Dennis told police later. He was just waiting for daylight so he could follow his trail back home.

Noiseless Trolleys?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Unofficial advice on how to make street cars noiseless is often given by riders on the Chicago Surface Lines. The most recent suggestion from a regular patron was something like this—"just fish out old tires from the lake, melt them and mix with cement. Then wrap this noise-eliminator around the wheels or place it on the tracks." The street car engineers declare themselves willing to give this idea consideration but they are waiting for further advice from the inventive genius solving the minor problem of how to transmit electric power through rubber. While the trolley furnishes the power directly, the "ground" contact is made by the wheels with the track.

Endorsement Ads Of Alcohol Drinks Prohibited in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12—No alcoholic beverage advertising in New Jersey may contain endorsements "by doctors, chemists, research institutes or by any one else," under a ruling promulgated by D. Frederick Burnett, state alcoholic beverage control commissioner.

In reply to an inquiry by the Camden County Beverage Company of Camden, N. J., as to whether it might advertise a doctor's endorsement of its beer and ale products, Mr. Burnett wrote:

"I have heretofore approved and adopted the ruling of W. S. Alexander, federal administrator, that labels shall not contain the endorsement of distilled spirits."

Although stating the ruling did not technically cover the inquiry since it concerned labels, as distinguished from advertising generally, and concerned distilled spirits instead of malt products, Mr. Burnett added:

"It is, therefore, ruled that advertisements of alcoholic beverages of any kind are not to set forth endorsement of the product by doctors, chemists, research institutes or by anyone else."

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-third of 52 Articles

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Economics in the News

A Lesson From Brazil—Another Price-Fixing Scheme Breaks Down in Coffee Control—Future of American Cotton Under Similar Regime

By H. B. E.

To the long list of price-fixing experiments which have collapsed in failure, Brazil has just added her coffee control plan. Restriction has been abandoned for a return to freedom. No doubt the example will not deter price-fixers in other countries; for, if there is one subject about which producers think that "history is bunk," it is price-fixing.

The trouble with Brazil was that she could not persuade her competitors to join her in a program of scarcity economics. As the world's largest coffee producer, she had done everything possible to restrict her own supplies. One of the methods adopted was to burn part of her crop. The spectacle, incidentally, provided the writers on "poverty in the midst of plenty" with one of their most vivid chapters. While Brazil was destroying crops, however, other countries were adding to their crops, as was the case, it may be recalled, in regard to rubber restriction. Consequently, the Brazilians had no option but to drop restriction, and try to recapture lost markets.

In the twenties Brazil's production, according to the statistical yearbook put out by the League of Nations, went up to three-quarters of world production. Now it is only a half of the aggregate. This is bad enough from Brazil's standpoint. Nevertheless, if the price had been boosted, this loss of markets might have been offset, to some extent, by a greater return per bag of coffee. No such result, however, has been achieved.

Coffee is one of the laggard commodities in climbing back to that 1926 level which in some quarters is regarded as a kind of norm of prices. Before Brazil dropped its control, rubber, silk and coffee were at the bottom of the list of world commodities in their percentage of 1926 prices. Coffee came ahead of rubber and silk, but not much. It was bringing in only half the 1926 price, despite Brazil's self-denial in regard to her crop.

It is a curious thing that, while other producing countries have profited from Brazil's self-denial Brazil herself has profited from America's self-denial as regards cotton. Brazil steadily expanded cotton production as America restricted it. Now the United States is back in production again, with a crop estimated as the largest since 1932. But foreign markets have not come back. Other producers, including Brazil, obtained more than a toehold in consumer markets while the United States was engaged in restriction.

Moreover, American cotton need not be sold at the world price. This privilege is the result of the pledge which Uncle Sam made last Congress to guarantee a fixed price for cotton. The fixed price is 12 cents and will go to farmers "who have complied" with the "legislation contemplated" for 1938, i. e., in the pending farm bill. With the price now around eight cents, doubtless many farmers are holding their cotton, and it looks as if the Farm Board ramp of Hoover days will be repeated.

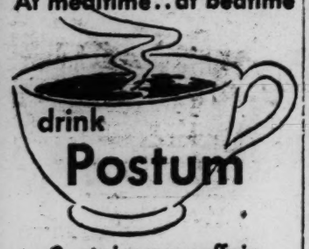
In the South I see more and more references to the unwisdom of price-fixing. I mean unwisdom from the South's as well as the national point of view. In the Texas Business Review just received, there is the following remark:

> World markets, such as the cotton market, are extremely sensitive to artificial interferences because they destroy commercial values. It is highly important that federal subsidy loans, or loans above market price, should be abandoned if we propose to hold our foreign markets for cotton. In addition to creating uncertainty in the market, loans above market price sustain the market for foreign competitors, and force the accumulation of surpluses to plague American producers.

As to the loss of markets, the figures are telling. Prior to the World War the United States furnished about 45 per cent of the commercial cotton consumed outside the United States. During 1936-37 the United States furnished only 23 per cent. It doesn't require the breakdown of the Brazilian price-fixing scheme to provide a warning of the results of a similar policy toward American cotton.

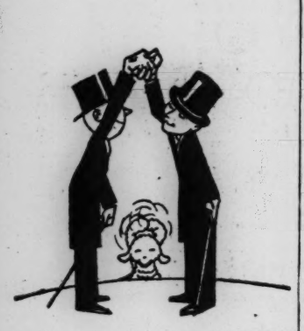
Christmas Cards $2.00
Twenty Engraved Etchings with envelopes
Including your name
Sent Post Free
To avoid errors print your name when ordering
ADKINS
66 Church New Britain, Conn.

At mealtime..at bedtime



Contains no caffein

Rogers Peet
Tune in—WOR
9 tonight
Hear Gabriel Heatter—
Rogers Peet's news voice of the air



The height of good form!
The height of fine fabrics and tailoring!
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Peace Ideal Kept By MacDonald In Midst of Conflict

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—James Ramsay MacDonald, who passed on yesterday, while on his way to South America, had experienced more fully than most statesmen the chequered career that faces the man who follows the uncertain paths of high politics. The first phase of his career, up to the financial crisis of 1931 that ended his Labor government, showed not only qualities of sincerity and high idealism but a clear sense of direction that ensured him a place in history as one of Britain's great Premiers. Amid all the difficulties of building up Labor's first government in 1924 from inexperienced material, with social reform for the first time the leading feature of the program, Mr. MacDonald showed powers of constructive statesmanship and vigorous leadership tempered with moderation that immediately gave the nation confidence in its unprecedented choice.

But since the 1931 crisis, in which he courageously undertook to form a National Government, with the Conservatives under Stanley Baldwin as the predominating party—a move which won him unqualified praise from the Conservatives — he began to recede from the commanding position he had until then held.

The character of Mr. MacDonald's political convictions first became a matter of general knowledge when, through the war years of 1914 to 1918 he stood firmly by his creed of pacifism; and while not seeking in any way to impede the Government's furtherance of its policy, he supported every peace movement on foot at the time.

As the war clouds finally cleared off, the public began to see something admirable in the man who had sacrificed his seat in Parliament and declined a tempting offer from Lloyd George to join his War Cabinet, to his strong belief in pacifism. When the opportunity came in 1924 for the formation of a Labor government—dependent, however, on Liberal support—Mr. MacDonald's political philosophy had broadened out not only into a program of moderate social reform, but into a well-rounded foreign policy of general pacification.

Fuller opportunities of furthering his policy came in his second prime ministership in 1929, in which his vigorous lead in the disarmament question took him to America to join President Hoover in the famous Rapidan talks for naval limitation. Mr. MacDonald's clear honesty of purpose on that visit won for him to an extraordinary extent the confidence of the American people, the more so as his Foreign Minister, Arthur Henderson, appeared to be pushing pacification in Europe in a far more wholehearted way than Downing street had been accustomed to. For six years at least the MacDonald Government had staved off the armaments race. One other move that showed no little courage was the restoration of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, a move made the more difficult in that it was the famous Zinovieff letter to British Communists, urging revolt, that played so conspicuous a part in the overthrow of his earlier administration nine months after it had been formed.

Owing to Britain's poor economic condition and the great unsolved problem of unemployment, Mr. MacDonald's premiership will be less associated with social reform, which was the sphere in which he was most deeply interested, than with foreign policy, in which, by reason of his general attitude of good will, he exerted a remarkable calming influence. Incidentally, it was his regime that brought about the removal of British trops from the Rhine.

Of Mr. MacDonald's later history since 1931, it may be said that his wisdom and stability of thought proved repeatedly valuable in the various European conferences, at Geneva and elsewhere. But with the intense hostility of the Labor forces, which regarded his entry into the National Government as a betrayal of their cause, the basis of his political prestige had left him and he gradually passed out of the forefront in the Government's councils.

Mr. MacDonald was the son of a laborer. He was educated in the small country school of Lossiemouth, Scotland, where he was born. There he taught for a time until he came to London, intending to be a journalist. Instead, he found himself helping a Member of Parliament as secretary, and soon thereafter became one of the most energetic members of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labor Party.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—J. Ramsay MacDonald's two diplomatic and other personal visits to the United States had built up a strong contact with American public opinion which reached its highest point in the famous "log on the Rapidan" negotiation of 1929. Then British Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald received acclaim everywhere he traveled in the nation.

President Roosevelt, today, who had been host in 1933, issued the following statement:

"Because Ramsay MacDonald labored long and successfully for the good of his fellowmen, he will be mourned by those throughout the world who call themselves liberals. I am glad to have known him as a friend and I deeply regret his death."

After Battle Maneuvers

Wide World

Charles Edison
Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Admiral Claude C. Bloch
Newly-Appointed Commander of the United States Fleet

Bloch Heads U. S. Fleet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Swanson last night named Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. He becomes Admiral.

He will succeed Arthur J. Hepburn, who was given command of the twelfth naval district at San Francisco. The transfer becomes effective about Feb. 1.

A native of Woodbury, Ky., Admiral Bloch at present commands Battleship Division 2 of the Battle Force. He has seen service in the Spanish-American and World Wars.

The Navy also announced that the navy's selection board, headed by Admiral Hepburn, would convene here Nov. 29 to recommend promotions to the grades of rear admiral and captain.

Other assignments revealed by Secretary Swanson, to take effect about Feb. 1 unless otherwise noted, were:

Rear Admiral Clarence S. Kempff to be temporary commander of the Twelfth District, effective Nov. 15. He will relieve rear Admiral Arthur St. Clair Smith, who retires Jan. 1.

Vice Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, commander of the Battle Force.

Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, commander of battleships of the Battle Force.

Rear Admiral Charles Russell Train, commander Battleship Division 2, Battle Force.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, commander Aircraft, Battle Force, effective about Jan. 1.

Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne, to duty as a member of the Navy General Board.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, to relieve Admiral King as commander, Aircraft Scouting Force, about Jan. 1 .

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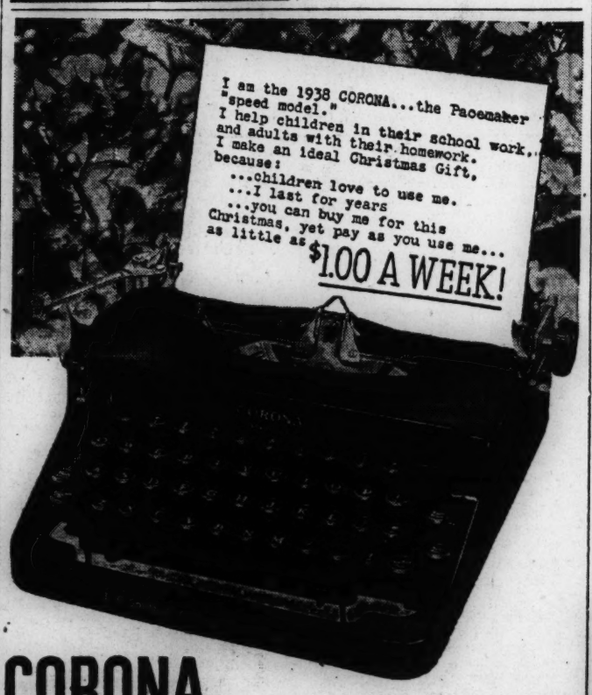
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Income 'Parity' Sought by Grange As Sessions Open

(Continued from Page 1)

eration, whose bill appears now to have a good chance of passage in the Senate due to Administration support, agrees that the best features of the present soil conservation law should be retained, but includes also the "heart of the AAA program, or crop adjustment," to quote a Farm Bureau staff member. This is where the two organizations differ. The Grange, however, strives to keep a united front for agriculture, and Mr. Taber made no specific criticism of Farm Bureau policy. He confined his statements to generalizations.

In a 10-point program which he offered for the consideration of Congress, he listed a number of objectives which most organized farmers would heartily subscribe to.

Outlining such a program he said:

The Farmer's Share

"First, it should seek to increase the farmer's share of the nation's income and give to agriculture parity of income." [This is an objective on which the various farm groups agree. Parity has been defined by Administration authorities as the average price for the four major agricultural commodities, cotton, wheat, corn, and rice, in the prewar base years 1909-1914, and for tobacco, for the years 1919 to 1929.]

"Second, it should be built on voluntary co-operation rather than a governmental straight-jacket. It should provide for continuing farmer control.

"Third, it should grant basic exemptions and give maximum benefits to the family-sized farm, placing as much of the regulation as possible on commercial and large-unit operators.

"Fourth, the legislation should contain a sound framework for a long-time land policy, provide for the retirement of submarginal land, and increase forestry, water, and wild-life resources.

"Fifth, it should be built around the Soil Conservation Act.

"Sixth, The program must be sufficiently flexible to protect the interests of all sections and give special assistance to surplus and export crops.

"Seventh, the American market must be guaranteed to the American farmer to the limit of his ability to supply efficiently the needs of the consuming public."

"Eighth, loans for crop storage on farms should be provided, and funds for the Surplus Commodity Corporation increased. Marketing agreements should be strengthened.

"Ninth, a larger amount of tariff revenue should be set aside for research, to find now uses for farm products, new plants and new crops, and to equalize prices.

"Tenth, the program must consider the Federal Treasury and protect the interests of the ultimate consumer. It must be workable and constitutional."

The Quadrangle

Mr. Taber's address this year was his valedictory. He recommended to the delegate body of the Grange that they choose a successor to him for the position of Master, which he has held for 14 years. A citizen of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Taber has devoted himself to work for the order for many years, having held office in local and regional Granges and the National Grange for 37 years. He has interpreted the views of the Grange farm people effectively to many audiences and in many legislative halls.

In his address to the Harrisburg assembly, he emphasized the importance, as he sees it, of co-operation among the different economic groups in the United States for national prosperity.

"Recovery's great quadrangle," he said, "is composed of Agriculture, Labor, Business, and the Consuming Public."

Opposition to any possible "farmer-labor" party was voiced by Mr. Taber, and in this he is in accord with the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is also down on any such union for political ends.

"It is time," said he, "to realize that the new freedom in America is dependent not on the destruction of any one of the sides of the quadrangle, but on the strengthening of all four. A new birth in economic freedom will result when each of these four great groups thinks of the others as well as of itself."

Avoiding Party

But as for a possible alliance of farm and labor movements based on the exclusion of the other two, he added:

"If there is one group that must organize to preserve its independence, it is the farmer. There is no more need of a national Farmer-Labor political movement than there is of a Farmer-Business or Farmer-Consumer movement. In every nation in the world where the farmer has finally rested his case on political issues in the hope of attaining greater security, he has lost both his security and his liberty."

Although the Grance has not avoided criticism of certain Administration policies, Mr. Tabor endorsed a number of them. "The most valuable legislation of recent years has been the soil conservation program," he said. "It has been sound in its approach, in that it sought to aid farmers to help both themselves and the nation. As we stop erosion, as we restore fertility, we are protecting both the producer and the consumer. Government payments to lock fertility in the soil are a guarantee for all.

"This method has succeeded where wisely administered in approaching the goal both of soil conservation and diversification, and has placed a helpful check upon over-expansion. It has not led, and was not intended to lead, to rigid crop-production control."

Income Rises

Farm income has improved under this system, Mr. Taber pointed out with statistics, although he recognized other factors in the rise of farm wealth in the last four years. But the fact remains, he observed, that there has been a steady climb from a net farm income of $6,681,000,000 in 1934 to an estimated $10,000,000,000 this year.

He praised efforts of the Administration in the social security field and recommended that a committee be formed from the Grange, or in conjunction with other farm organizations, to study the workings of the Social Security Law as it affects certain classes of agricultural workers.

Concluding his address to this organization, which never hesitates to affirm its strong religious principles, Mr. Taber declared:

"It is time to remember that the power of the Prince of Peace, that the doctrine and gospel of love and brotherhood alone can save a doubting and war-torn world."

As the convention swings into its activities, it appears that an unusually large attendance is assured. Pennsylvania is in the center of well-organized Grange country, and a great many Grangers are coming here to get their seventh degree. An attendance of 12,000 or more is expected before the end of the week. After the ritualistic sessions, most of the members return home; but the delegates, a small group, continue their work through Nov. 18. As usual, large numbers of farm women are in attendance. Women have equal representation and vote with men in the National Grange, according to a 70-year-old custom.

For Independence

© Harris & Ewing

Louis J. Taber
Retiring Master, National Grange

Grangers 50 Years Get National Honor

By the Associated Press

Harrisburg, Penna., Nov. 10

Robert S. Hartley and his wife, of Youngsville, Penna., received the National Grange's 50-year golden sheaf certificate today, the only couple to be so honored.

Both have been Grange members for more than half a century. Two days after Christmas the Hartleys will celebrate their sixty-first wedding anniversary.

Public Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

port as the committee issued on the future of American cities, showing that city birth-rate is not maintaining present city populations—it is all planning. It is a problem, says the report, of looking "before we leap."

The report of the committee on public works planning, which Mr. Roosevelt transmitted to Congress Feb. 3, said in part, "Judging by past experience, it is plausible to assume that some $30,000,000,000-odd will be expended . . . during the next 10 years through public construction enterprises. How can we safeguard the wise investment of this large sum? How can we be sure that projects . . . fit together into a comprehensive picture or program"?

National planning, the report says, seeks to provide a bacground of coordinated knowledge that will make it easier for President and Congress to judge new programs.

"We in America are only just waking up to the fact that we have been destroying our basic capital—our soil, our forests, scenic wonders and wild life," it continues. Here again, it is the task of new planning agencies to drive home the cost of ruthless destruction.

The committee predicts state planning boards will increase their resources and usefulness, not only through closer co-operation with other state agencies, private groups and federal bureaus, but because many state legislatures have increased planning appropriations.

County Boards Formed

Organization of more than 400 county planning boards is described by the committee as "an encouraging sign of the awareness of the rural population of planning problems."

Of the 1700 towns and cities which have developed some form of planning or zoning 1200 have continuous planning boards for making necessary adjustments in zoning ordinances to initiate plans for thoroughfares, parks, playgrounds and other physical improvements.

The committee adds, "If we adopt as our constant objective to hand down to our children an unimpaired physical inheritance in the natural wealth of this continent, then we must constantly make new plans to meet new conditions."

Bank Loot Recovered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Government's pursuit of bank robbers netted more than $41,000,000 in fines and loot recovered during the last fiscal year, J. Edgar Hoover said. Expenses totaled $5,800,000.

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Burden for New Recovery Seems to Be Up to Business

(Continued from Page 1)

generally expanding private building.

In today's group were Gerard Swope, whose General Electric Company has been for years interested in pre-fabricated houses, and General Wood of Sears-Roebuck, who already sells pre-fabricated houses on a limited scale. Some scheme of putting housing more rapidly into the mass-production position achieved by the automotive business may be afoot.

President Roosevelt has long been interested in mass-production of houses, for it introduces a new factor into the situation. Hitherto, during the housing lag that has followed the depression, high costs of labor and building materials have been a prime obstacle. But if, by some means, mass-production could be achieved, these price factors which now prevent people from building and buying new houses would be counteracted by cheaper costs of large-scale fabrication.

Various means of broadening the scope of the FHA have been suggested, all of some interest and potential value, but none on a scale sufficient to blast a way through the housing log jam. Among them are reduction of restrictions to permit easier credit to prospective house purchasers, extension of similar privileges to apartment dwellers, and so on.

Other approaches to the problem possible of some utilization are efforts to reduce cost of building materials. The Federal Trade Commission will on Dec. 1 start hearing complaints against cement companies for collusive bids. It is a test case under the antitrust laws, but attempts to get prices down by that method will obviously be long protracted.

More Sweeping Objectives

It is obvious that today's conference concerns more immediate and more sweeping objectives. The group, it was announced at the White House, includes several who have been making a special study of housing for the President.

Speculation ranges widely around the series of business conferences the President has been holding this week. His first group, on Monday, appeared to line up in favor of a resumption of pump-priming. The second group, yesterday, included those presenting the new farm bill, itself a method of spending, but also had in its ranks congressional and other leaders who favor a balanced budget, and stimulus to business by means of repeal or drastic modification of the capital gains and corporation surplus taxes.

A first legislative step toward these concessions to business came yesterday when the tax subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee tentatively agreed on a proposal to permit a carryover for one or two years of losses under the capital gains tax. This step would ease the pinch of the capital gains tax, which business has been urging for years.

The next step, already discussed, would be similar easing of the corporation surplus tax. The Ways and Means subcommittee is already wrestling with the problem.

Other steps tending to encourage private business to take up the slack in the economic fabric include:

Use of the social security reserve fund to stimulate a nation-wide industrial construction and housing boom;

Reopening of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for industrial loans;

An improvement of government relations with private utilities to start expenditure of some of the $2,500,000,000 "backlog" of needed construction which is said to be held up in the utilities;

Possible increase of freight and passenger rates on the railroads, to counterbalance labor costs which rose greatly earlier in the year, coupled with the R. F. C. authorization to make more loans to railroads.

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San Diego to Re-enact in 1942 California's Discovery in 1542

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Plans for a colorful and spectacular international water and air pageant to commemorate in 1942 the 400th anniversary of the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo are being formulated here by a group of representative citizens in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce.

The proposal that the city where Cabrillo landed in 1542 should mark the 400th anniversary of the event with appropriate ceremonies came from Mrs. William P. Cary, wife of the junior past president of the local Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Cary has been working quietly on the idea for months.

A permanent committee, headed by Rear Admiral Thomas J. Senn, retired, is developing preliminary plans for the celebration.

Mrs. Cary told a group of citizens recently that she had received letters from President Roosevelt and Gov. Frank Merriam of California, fully indorsing the San Diego project honoring Cabrillo and the discovery of California.

One of the events tentatively scheduled for the celebration is a vivid enactment of Cabrillo's sailing into the harbor with his fleet of high-sterned galleons. Other probable events include searchlight illuminations, an international ball and aircraft reviews.

G. Aubrey Davidson, president of the 1915-16 Exposition and chairman of the board of directors of the 1935-36 California Pacific International Exposition, will take an active part in the Cabrillo celebration. "It is not too early to make a real start, for we began in 1909 to make possible the 1915 Exposition," Mr. Davidson said. "One of the first steps should be to have a bill introduced in Congress inviting foreign nations to send warships here."

George W. Marston, pioneer philanthropist who donated the Serra museum to the city, said "there is no celebration I would like to attend better than this one proposed for 1942."

State Senator Ed Fletcher said he believed the California Legislature when it convenes in 1939 will consider an appropriation for the celebration.

T. C. Macauley, executive manager of the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that San Diego could not only celebrate the discovery of California by Cabrillo but also the completion of the most ambitious dredging program in the city's history, the new civic center, harbor drive and other civic enterprises.

Many organizations including the Historical Society and the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, have commitees ready to assist in carrying out the general committee's program.

San Francisco's Ferries Go North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMERTON, Wash., Nov. 10—Six ferry boats which have carried commuters from Berkeley, Oakland and Sausolita across the bay to San Francisco will now be used on Puget Sound.

Out of a job when the new Golden Gate Bridge took over the traffic, the ferries were bought by the Puget Sound Navigation Company to fill the need for more and faster ferries in the Sound.

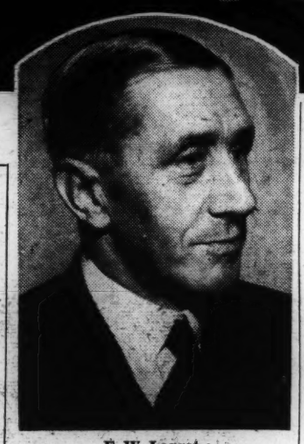
The boats are of the Diesel-electric type, different from boats in use here. The Golden Age and the Golden Bear will go into use first as running mates to the streamlined Kalakala, now operating between Seattle and this city.

Labor Ponders on International Problems

Authenticated News Photos

In Active Session

Executive Council of the International Labor Office at Prague, Czechoslovakia



F. W. Legget
President of the Executive Council

Hague Alliance Target in Drive For Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10—Another unit in the American Labor Party is to be formed in New Jersey to combat the alleged alliance between the Frank Hague Democratic machine and the faction of the Republican party in the state of which Gov. Harold G. Hoffman is the leader.

Announcement that steps would be taken immediately to form a third party was made by Carl Holderman, chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League and director of the textile drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization here, today. Mr. Holderman said the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor membership in the state would form the cadre for the new party.

This was disputed in American Federation of Labor quarters, where an unfriendly attitude toward the movement was indicated.

A meeting to form the new organization will be held in the Labor Lyceum here on Dec. 5, Mr. Holderman said, adding that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City and Luigi Antonini, chairman of the New York State American Labor Party, had been invited to address the meeting. Acceptance of the invitation has been received from Mr. Antonini and a reply is expected from Mayor LaGuardia soon, Mr. Holderman added.

New Party Steps

Formation of a Labor Party in New Jersey follows closely on the heels of an announcement in Harrisburg, Penna., yesterday that a similar organization would be set up in the Keystone State unless the Democratic leadership there agreed to place Thomas G. Kennedy, lieutenant governor and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, at the head of their state ticket next year and to nominate Gifford Pinchot, formerly governor, for United States Senator. Labor leaders here today voiced confidence their movement would assume concrete form in numerous other states before another year had passed.

The new party will be organized here under the auspices of Labor's Nonpartisan League, which is aligned with the Roosevelt forces in the Democratic party. Mr. Holderman said the new party was "absolutely necessary at this time" in order that the workers "be prepared to resist the domination of the state government by the Hague and Hoffman alliance in the next term of Gov. A. Harvey Moore."

"The appointments to be made by this administration will allow the entire law enforcement machinery of the state to pass into political hands," Mr. Holderman continued. "The appointment of 16 prosecutors, of the chancellor of the chancery court and of other judgeships will be made possible only by a combination of the Hague and Hoffman votes in the legislature. We will continue to give support to that small element of both major parties in the assembly and senate who acknowledge they have responsibility to the people who elected them.

Action Promised

"The bipartisan deals that elected Mr. Moore will be reflected in the appointments he will make. It is our intention to expose every deal for every appointment."

Mr. Moore, who is now United States senator from New Jersey and governor-elect, entered the race for the governorship in the Nov. 2 election with the endorsement of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, but was opposed by Labor's Nonpartisan League. This opposition was based on his connection with Mr. Hague, who, as mayor of Jersey City and Democratic state boss, has incurred the displeasure of organized labor through his handling of matters of vital interest to it. Furthermore, Mr. Moore has voted against several New Deal measures in the Senate which had labor's support.

All these things have served to perpetuate the close relationship between New Jersey labor as represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Nonpartisan League with the New Deal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor today was on record as opposed to a State Labor Party as proposed by Labor's Nonpartisan League. Louis P. Marciante, state president of the federation, said his organization had no interest in the idea, adding that the state federation and its officials would not participate in forming a Labor Party.

Migration Parley Planned for 1938 By Labor Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Preparations are now under way for an international conference of experts on migration to meet here Feb. 28, 1938, in accordance with a decision at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Office in Prague last month.

The conference is to study in particular the financial aspects of colonization and possible methods of international co-operation. It will also draft proposals for the use of Governments aiming at a better organization of emigration and immigration.

Another question under discussion at Prague concerned the collection by the International Labor Office of information and national statistics on hours of work. The statistics are to be drawn up on a uniform plan to secure an international basis of comparison. It is proposed to consider this matter in detail with a view to adoption of a draft convention at the 1938 session of the International Labor Conference which is to open here next June.

A more controversial topic which the Prague meeting decided to inscribe on the agenda of the 1938 session of the International Labor Conference is the question of generalizing the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities not covered by conventions already adopted. This was approved by 20 votes to six, the minority consisting of six employers' votes. The employers' delegates of the United States and France voted with the majority.

It was agreed that the subject should be brought up next June for what it termed "first discussion" and that subsequently there should be consultations between governments, the results of which are to be laid before the 1939 session of the International Labor Conference. Meanwhile the director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Harold Butler, has been instructed to prepare a "grey report" which will help the conference to decide what classes of workers are to be included.

Special inquiries are already in progress with regard to hours of work of agricultural and mercantile marine workers. The question of road transport workers' working hours and rest periods is already on the agenda for 1938.

Rotary Chief Says Group Bars National Barriers

HULL, Que., Nov. 10 (CP)—Rotary, with 400 clubs operating in 82 countries, is a great force for international peace and amity, Maurice Du-Perrey, president of Rotary International, told the Hull Rotary Club. It is a strong and active movement in France at present, he said, and has done much to break down nationalistic prejudice to bring about a better understanding between European countries.

Among other activities, it has appealed to youth, and gatherings of sons of Rotarians from every country in Europe have been successful in bringing about mutual understanding and fraternity.

California Drive On Monkey Tests Backed in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Support has been received by the California Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection League from the All Indian Congress Committee, representing the native political party of India, in a worldwide protest against the India Government's decision to permit "unrestricted export of Rhesus monkeys between Sept. 1, 1937, and March 31, 1938."

Last July 28, Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, California league president, addressed a protest to the Viceroy of India deploring the exportation of the one-time sacred monkey "to American and foreign laboratories for the cruel and degenerate thing called vivisection."

The only acknowledgment of the protest was by the indirect method of a letter from Rammanchar Lohia, secretary of the foreign department of the native party.

The letter acknowledged receipt of the letter of protest, told of other protests on the exportation voiced by American sympathizers, quoted from "The United States Public Health Service that monkey serums are useless," reported that "there is a body of medical men in the United States who lay worth by these experiments and they seem to have protested with the Government of India against its former decision to prohibit export of monkeys," expressed the belief that "the Congress Party in the Assembly will take up your protest," and issued a statement to the press of India, saying "both on grounds of mercy to animals and of effective medical cure, protests are raised against this cruel and futile experimentation on monkeys."

The press statement also described the brutality of the experiments without an anesthetic and further quoted from the United States Public Health Service to say "that none of the serum made from torturing innumerable monkeys has prevented or cured infantile paralysis."

Just for Chewing Gum

Exports of jelutong latex from British Malaya to the United States for use in the manufacture of chewing gum total about 4600 tons, valued at approximately $1,700,000, in a year.

Safe Roads Found to Demand Speeding Up of Uniform Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—While state motor vehicle laws gained a larger degree of uniformity in 1937 than at any time in the past, the movement toward uniform traffic legislation must be accelerated to check highway accidents, according to A. W. Koehler, executive secretary of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

"With the greatly increased touring radius of the modern motor car, which enables its driver to cross the boundaries of several states in a single day, conflicting regulations of contiguous states become troublesome," Mr. Koehler told newspaper men from 50 cities yesterday in a seminar on safety conducted here this week by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation.

Advantages of uniform traffic laws were obvious. But there was strong opposition to regulating the situation with federal laws, he said. The Federal Government's place in the safety program, Mr. Koehler indicated, was that of a guide to the individual states.

"Individualistic development of state motor vehicle laws is responsible in large measure for confusion, failure to obey regulations, traffic hazards and delays, he charged.

Much Progress in 1937

"In recent years, however, it has been encouraging to note that state legislative organizations are coming to the realization that their particular traffic problems do not call for unique rules. They have been encouraged in this direction by business organizations, the press and public service groups.

"More progress was made during 1937 in the adoption of traffic measures in harmony with the uniform vehicle code than in any single year. While action taken by states to enact such legislation has varied considerably, as always has been the case, 10 states passed new drivers' license laws conforming closely to requirements of the uniform Operators and Chauffeurs License Act."

Even in a single state, centralization of agencies concerned with highway problems would promote safety, suggested Lew Wallace, superintendent of the Iowa State Motor Vehicle Department. Mr. Wallace proposed that supervision of licenses, inspection of vehicles, traffic engineering be placed in a single department.

From Harold Fowler, New York city first deputy police commissioner, the seminar heard that traffic safety depended in large part upon public co-operation, no police force could prevent all accidents without "selling" the civic population on their program, Mr. Fowler said, emphasizing that newspapers were a medium of first rate importance in such an educational effort.

Letter From President

In recognition of the value of the meeting, President Roosevelt sent a letter to the seminar, saying:

"We must redouble our efforts to achieve traffic safety. Our streets and highways must be made safe for all who use them. Only through concerted action of all our people shall we be able to lessen the appalling number of accidents and wholesale destruction of human life."

Sharpening interest in the safety situation was a declaration by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard University bureau for street traffic research, that if the upward movement of automobile use continued, all American cities would soon be faced with stagnation of traffic movements on their principal streets.

"There will be a radical and highly uneconomic decentralization of urban activities which will decentralize and distort property values and which will, in the long run, result in far greater traffic problems than those which the decentralization is seeking to avoid," Dr. McClintock predicted, urging newspapermen to help stimulate a solution to "the twin problem of traffic accidents and traffic congestion which go to the very basis of our economic life."

U. S. Consul's Assassin Executed in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Nov. 10 (AP)—Meguerdich Karayan, convicted assassin of United States Consul General James Theodore Marriner, was executed today.

Karayan, an Armenian who had lived in Boston as a naturalized American, had been angered because he had not received permission from Mr. Marriner to re-enter the United States. He fired at the American diplomat Oct. 12 as he stepped from his automobile in front of the United States Consulate.

Karayan told police he had felt "insulted" because he had not received the re-entry permit. Actually, it developed, Mr. Marriner had granted the visa but the letter informing the Armenian had not been delivered because Karayan had changed his address.

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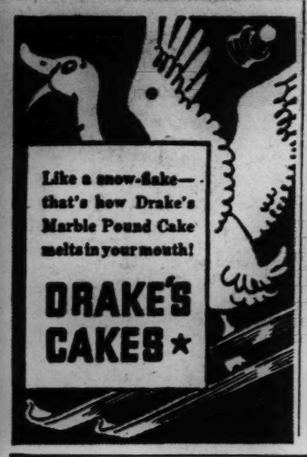

French Face Vast Movement For Independence in Africa

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—Albert Sarraut, director of French North African affairs, is meeting the governors of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, and the ministers of colonies, war, navy and air in a secret session which officials said was "chiefly concerned with best means of dealing with the growing Moslem Nationalist movement in North Africa. The conference is expected to last several days.

M. Sarraut called the conference after the discovery of a recent plot by Moslem nationalists in Morocco to oust French authorities. French observers have charged this and other disorders in North Africa have been influenced by German and Italian propaganda.

Meanwhile 76 French military planes arrived in Tunis yesterday for the first annual aerial maneuvers to be held in the nation's colonies to show them the progress of French aviation.

Thirty-two of the planes are bound for French West Africa, 18 for Syria, 12 for Morocco, nine for Tunisia, and five for Indo-China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 10—It is now an open secret in political circles that a vast movement for independence has spread throughout French Northern Africa—that is to say, in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Tunisia and Morocco are merely protectorates which came recently under French control, and as for Algeria, though it is now "assimilated" as part of France, the natives have developed aspirations for independence. Propaganda, of a most intensive kind, has come to the aid of a growing nationalism. The French Government, slow to appreciate the danger, and still slower to act, has now asked Albert Sarraut, the minister, to co-ordinate the defense of these three territories.

There is no doubt too, that Italy, with her dreams of Empire, and perhaps Germany, who once had visions of taking Morocco for herself, are watching for signs of the break-up of France's North African domain. Italy proclaims herself the defender of Islam, and the dissatisfaction in Palestine with British rule and British proposals, encourages the malcontents in Africa. It should also be remarked that the successful demand by Egypt for her freedom from British control, and the abolition of "capitulations" (i. e. the right of foreigners to their own courts of law) in Egypt and Morocco, have had considerable influence on the Arab revolt.

Reawaking of Islam

The reawakening of Islam, which began in Egypt, and asserted itself successfully, has grown particularly in Tunisia. The Destour has become, after personal quarrels and rivalries, a formidable party. Under Turkish rule the natives were submissive, for the Turks, like themselves, were Mussulmen. But the very improvements brought by France—the schools, the better economic conditions, the recent relative liberty of the local press, have stimulated the cry for independence.

The presence of the Italians in the Tripolitaine aroused a new sense of Mussulman unity. The Destour has been accepted even in the Court of the Bey. There can be little doubt that the mustering of Italian troops in Libya, in readiness for any eventuality, has also given substance to Tunisian hopes—though the change from French to Italian rule would scarcely be to their advantage.

"Incidents" in Algeria

As for Algeria, incidents are recorded almost daily and there is no doubt that xenophobia has grown immensely. The financial and political difficulties of France—the social troubles that were manifest under the Blum Government—have persuaded the Algerians that France is hopelessly divided. Here too, Communism, not as a doctrine, but as a subversive force, has made great headway. The paradox, of course, is that the Algerians are temperamentally anarchists and cannot possibly become Communist; but it is nevertheless Communism which urges them to rise.

The proposals to extend the franchise of the vote to various classes of natives, strongly pressed by supporters of the Front Populaire, instead of mollifying the natives, have led them to make further demands and to hope for full liberty.

In Morocco there are disorders which must be taken seriously. Marshal Hubert Lyautey subdued and developed the country which is nominally under the government of the Sultan; and when he left France was well established. But since then there has been one severe war—with Abd-el-Krim—and there are new grumblings.

The best solution, it appears, is to build more roads, to begin the much-discussed Trans-Saharan railway, to improve communications generally. If this be done—and it has already been done to some extent—then fewer troops will be required to suppress rebellion, for they will be able to move more quickly from place to place.

But the best solution—if it can be found—is prosperity, and a return to normal peaceful conditions in Europe. It is distress which has provided a fertile field for discontent; and it is European division—France and England against Italy and Germany—which has seemed to make changes in North Africa possible.

Therefore the only real answer to the North African problems, as to many others, is world peace and prosperity; for these problems are only symptomatic of the general confusion.

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British Act to Curb Terrorism

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10 (AP) — The British instituted new military measures today to curb terrorism in the Holy Land, scene of fresh disorders in which five Jews were killed, by establishing martial courts to try riot cases.

The courts, which begin functioning Nov. 18, will be empowered to pass a capital sentence for acts of terrorism and possession of firearms and bombs. The announcement regarding the new courts does not actually constitute a declaration of martial law, but is considered a step in that direction.

Sixteen Arabs were arrested yesterday by British troops searching hills near Jerusalem for an Arab gang believed responsible for the ambush of the five Jews.

Military units and royal air force planes co-operated in the search. The five Jewish youths were shot while on their way to work at a quarry near the Jewish community of Kiriatanavim on the Jerusalem-Haifa road.

The Palestine Post asked in an editorial that the Government grant Jews the right to place armed patrols about their areas with the privilege of pursuing criminals.

Police have posted a reward of $5000 for information leading to conviction of the slayers of two soldiers of the British Black Watch regiment who were killed last week near Silwan Pools, beneath the old city walls.

Terrorism in Palestine from the Arab campaign against Jewish infiltration has caused more than 100 fatalities since the first of the year. While no official figures are available, the known toll is 22 Jews killed by Arabs, 18 Arabs killed by Jews, 49 Arabs killed by other Arabs, 14 Arabs killed in encounters with soldiers and police and 7 British civilians and soldiers.

By a Staff Artist

Palestine—Imperial Link

The Country's Strategic Position in Britain's Line of Communications With India and the East.

Palestine Seen as Strategic Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—It is becoming increasingly clear to a part of the observers here that, whatever many be the outcome of the British Mandate for Palestine, Great Britain cannot afford to relinquish the strategic advantages her suzerainty over Palestine has afforded her.

Lying on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, Palestine is a vital link in the chain of communications between the East and West by sea, land and air. To safeguard her imperial communications it is most essential for Britain to maintain her influence in the Levant and to have the friendship if not the open assistance of the countries of the Middle East.

A hostile Palestine would seriously endanger British imperial communications, while a Palestine directly under British influence or friendly to Britain would play a decisive part in safeguarding Britain's arterial connections with the East.

The advent of aircraft and the increase in the power of aggression of modern naval units—particularly Italy's modern air force and navy—have so altered conditions in the Mediterranean that British strategy has to consider now the defense not of a hundred-mile canal from Port Said to Port Suez, but of a three thousand-mile lane from Gibraltar to Aden.

Plan of Partition

The plan for the partition of Palestine, suggested by the Royal Commission and discussed recently in both houses of Parliament, in London, in the Mandates Commission, in the Council of the League and in the League Assembly itself, has the advantage for Great Britain of safeguarding the interests of imperial strategy—always provided, of course, that partition comes about with the consent of the Arabs and the Jews, and thus ensures the friendliness to Great Britain of the proposed Arab and Jewish independent states.

By setting up two buffer states, both of which will have to rely to a great extent on British support, especially in the matter of defense, Britain will be serving her own best interests. This is more especially true since the partition plan provides for the reservation for Great Britain of the most important strategic points in the country.

With the seat of its Government in Jerusalem connected with the Mediterranean by a corridor, with an enclave at Haifa and at Akaba, control over the Sea of Galilee, and a sphere of influence in the south of Palestine, Britain will be losing none of the strategic advantages her mandate over Palestine has afforded her, while at the same time greatly reducing the responsibilities entailed for her in the administration of the present mandate.

By retaining the strategic points as outlined under the partition plan, Britain will secure the protection of the Suez Canal from the north, the Haifa-Akaba "land-canal" as an alternative to the Suez, an unbroken "land-bridge" under British influence extending from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, naval bases at Haifa and Akaba, numerous valuable air bases and a source of oil and chemicals invaluable in time of war.

The mobility of the British fleet in other than home waters depends upon free access to ports, dockyards assistance and bunkering facilities. Haifa, with its modern harbor, and the outlet of the Iraq pipeline, provides all three. The importance of the Haifa terminal to British shipping is obvious. British ships will be able to refuel there instead of going to a more distant Empire port, there to use up special oil reserves. Akaba, too, could be made to provide port facilities and dockyard assistance.

Haifa is also the most easterly point in the Mediterranean, the one furthest away from Italian bases and therefore less exposed to the possibility of sudden naval or air attacks. In this respect it is superior to Malta as a British naval and air base, and less of a trap to the British navy. It is probable that approval of the League of Nations would have to be obtained before Haifa could be fitted out as a base.

As Haifa controls the Eastern Mediterrannean, so Akaba can be used as a convenient base, subsidiary to Aden, for maintaining British prestige and dominance in the Red Sea. The potential danger to British interests from the Italian ports in the Red Sea is greatly reduced by British possession of this "back entrance" into Palestine.

Britain must maintain free communications not only on the sea but also on land. The Haifa-Akaba line forms a second Suez, a land canal which could be used for transporting troops, military stores and provision as well as raw materials and foodstuffs from the East to the West and vice versa.

Land Communications

If the Suez Canal should be rendered useless by air bombardment or by the sinking of a ship at some strategic spot, thus blocking traffic, the Haifa-Akaba line of transport would prove most valuable.

The possibility of a canal being constructed at some future date from Akaba to a point on the Mediterranean must, besides, not be ruled out of consideration.

The Dead Sea Potash Works, lying on the Haifa-Akaba line, could provide Britain with a rich source of chemicals for use in war. Indeed the Dead Sea is the only source within the British Empire for the production of potash, bromine and magnesium salts. Its resources are so vast that it is capable of supplying the entire Empire's demand in the future.

Palestine, commanding as it does the approach to the Suez Canal from the north, is a protective bastion defending the canal from land attack. As a result of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, which envisages the gradual withdrawal of Britain from Egypt, the defense of the Canal will rest progressively more on the Palestine side of the Suez.

This country is also the key to Britain's land route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, essential for the maintenance of communications with India and Australia. The projected Haifa-Baghdad road is an important step in British strategic policy and Britain's maintenance of her hold on Haifa is therefore important for this reason too.

As the nerve center of air communications between East and West, Palestine also plays the role of the strategical air center for imperial defense. The new aerodrome at Lydda is of the most modern design. There is also an aerodrome at Gaza and a seaplane base and air field at Haifa. The navy and air force could co-operate with ease and efficiency from Haifa.

Akaba is being developed as an air base and could perform in the Red Sea the role Haifa plays in the Mediterranean. There is, in addition, a military aerodrome at Ramleh as well as numerous airfields in various parts of the country.

The mobility of an air force in times of war depends to a great extent upon ground organization. A Palestine friendly to Great Britain, or under her influence, can provide her with first class air bases and the necessary ground equipment to enable her to maintain air supremacy in the Middle East and thus help safeguard her imperial communications.

It is clear that Britain looks to Palestine to take Egypt's place in the scheme of imperial defense since the recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty requires her gradual withdrawal from that formerly important Empire link.

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Tokyo Envoy Explains

(Continued from Page 1)

mind the American public of what happened approximately a decade ago when American warships bombarded Nanking. The commander of the ship, I understand, acted on his own initiative and in defense of American lives—and no one invoked against his action the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Like Japan today he was acting in self-defense just as British were when about the same time they sent some 13,000 troops to Shanghai. If at that period China had possessed the strength to resist these defensive acts wouldn't the situation have been entirely comparable to Japan's position today?

The committee in Geneva did not deny that Japan acted in self-defense but persisted that the consequent military operations were out of proportion to the incident. But I must remind you that the World War arose out of a single pistol shot at Sarajevo.

Let me also ask the American public this: If the same dispute had arisen between the United States and Mexico and if England and Japan had calmly arranged a conference somewhere in Europe without first consulting the United States would the American Government have agreed to attend?

Not a Question of Prestige

Our absence from the Brussels conference is not due to considerations of vanity or prestige. It is simply the result of the obvious fact that peace stability in Orient cannot be settled without first consulting Japan any more than the stability of the American continent can be settled without the United States.

All we ask of China is she should stop this anti-Japanese agitation which she is using as "an instrument of national policy," if I may borrow the expression from the Kellogg pact. We want to avoid having the same situation in China that we now see in Spain. It is in this light that the three-power anti-communist pact should be viewed so far as Japan is concerned.

Evolution of events in China recently and especially since the capture of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek last year seems to point to a growing trend toward the same sort of popular front demanded by communists who were in power in Spain before the Spanish civil war. In China, too, the communists were working from behind a façade of what was termed the "United People's Front Against Japan."

Objects to Interference

With regard to mediation: After all, China and Japan are the two great nations of the East with many common traditions and cultures. I do not see why these two self-respecting countries should not be able to reach a peaceful settlement without the interference of foreign nations. Besides, we must remember what the postwar series of international conferences has brought to Europe.

Our aim is not as has been alleged to "bring China to her knees"; but let me say that even if China came on her knees to us if she were to come in the spirit of friendly co-operation, we would lift her up like a brother and would ourselves gladly brush China's knees and shake hands with her.

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Radio Engineers See New Remote Control

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Radio engineers in session here today were given a preview of future electronic conveniences for home and industry by S. W. Seeley, H. B. Deal and C. W. Kimball of the Radio Corporation of America laboratories By means of a "tele-dynamic" device, it was explained, it is possible to control from any point in a building a great variety of devices remotely located without use of connecting wires other than the regular lighting circuit. Windows can be closed, furnaces started, lamps lighted, fans started, machines controlled and radios tuned.

Columbus Memorial Flight Started by Cuban Planes

HAVANA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Three Cuban planes took off today for Ciudad Trujillo, San Domingo, where they will be joined by a Dominican plane and leave Friday on a 20,000-mile Columbus Memorial Flight, visiting all the countries of America.

The planes, the "Pinta," "Nina" and "Santa Maria," named for Columbus' ships, were piloted by Cuban army and navy fliers.

Sponge Sales Rise

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—Sponge sales for 1937 have passed the $1,000,000 mark here and seemed headed for a certain all-time high for one year at this sponge fishing capital of the Gulf of Mexico.

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Vacuum automatic shift gives you sure, split-second control : : : nothing new to learn! It's just like the gear-shifting you know : : : only quicker : : : and no work for you to do. Front seat floor left entirely *clear.*

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It's the greatest opportunity you've ever had to step up to the room . . . luxury . . . performance . . . and all 'round motoring satisfaction you've always wanted.

Look at the added EXTRA VALUE the beautiful new Nash LaFayette gives you:

MOST SILENT CAR ON ROAD! New sound-proofing principles . . . 25% quieter than the best sound-proof cars of 1937.

CARS WITH "SEA-LEGS"! Giant shock-absorbers mounted outside the frame act like a sailor's "sea-legged" walk . . . hold you steadier on curves . . . lick the bumps, bounces and jolts.

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THE GREAT INDEPENDENT

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Close Peace Policy With U. S. Pushed by Premier of Britain

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The British Government today was seeking its closest co-operation with the United States since the World War, advocating a "hand-in-hand" policy in the Far East and elsewhere on the troubled world diplomatic front.

The strong movement apparently was the outgrowth of President Roosevelt's Oct. 5 Chicago address which encouraged Britain, after close scrutiny, to believe that the Washington Government might relax somewhat its traditional policy of isolation.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who in a speech at Birmingham Oct. 8, had welcomed the Roosevelt plea for concerted action for peace, went a step further last night in a speech at Guildhall, calling for fuller British-American collaboration.

The Prime Minister hailed United States' participation in the current Far Eastern peace conference at Brussels as a "first and most valuable step toward fulfillment of the desire expressed by President Roosevelt at Chicago for concerted effort by peace-loving nations for sanctity of treaties and settlement of differences by peaceful means."

"We are convinced that closer understanding and more complete community of purpose between our two nations may do much to assist the cause for which the President has pleaded and which also is nearest to our hearts," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Many members of the diplomatic corps, including the German and Italian Ambassadors, were present to hear the Prime Minister deal in guarded language with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Wants Friendly Relations

Of that axis, now strengthened by the new triple anti-communist pact with Japan, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"As regards our relations with German and Italy, I will only say this: It is the sincere desire of his majesty's government to see those relations firmly established on a basis of mutual friendship and understanding.

"We believe that such understanding, which might have far-reaching effects in restoring confidence and security to Europe, can be more hopefully pursued by informal discussion than by public declamation."

Acknowledging that the world situation was causing Great Britain "anxiety," Mr. Chamberlain deplored the Spanish and Chinese-Japanese conflicts.

Of the troublesome Spanish war issue he said that "perhaps the only satisfactory aspect" has been Britain's close collaboration with France. His remark was interpreted as reassurance to the French that Anglo-French unity would not be disturbed by the plan to establish trade relations with Insurgent Spain.

Commends Davis's Speech

He lauded the speech at Brussels of Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, in which Mr. Davis assured other powers of American participation in efforts toward pace. He added:

"We are now engaged in informal discussions with a view to eventual conclusion of an Anglo-American trade agreement and I earnestly hope that, in spite of all difficulties to be surmounted, we may succeed in arriving at an accord which might well bring benefits to the world far transcending the immediate advantages to the trade of our respective countries."

Turning again to the far eastern conflict, Mr. Chamberlain declared: "The most urgent necessity is that fighting should cease in order to allow of settlement between the two parties on a proper basis," and he said that the Brussels conference efforts have been toward that end.

"Unfortunately these efforts have so far proved unsuccessful. Prolongation of this unhappy conflict, with all the misery and suffering which it involves, can only result in increasing the damage to the two great nations concerned," the Prime Minister said.

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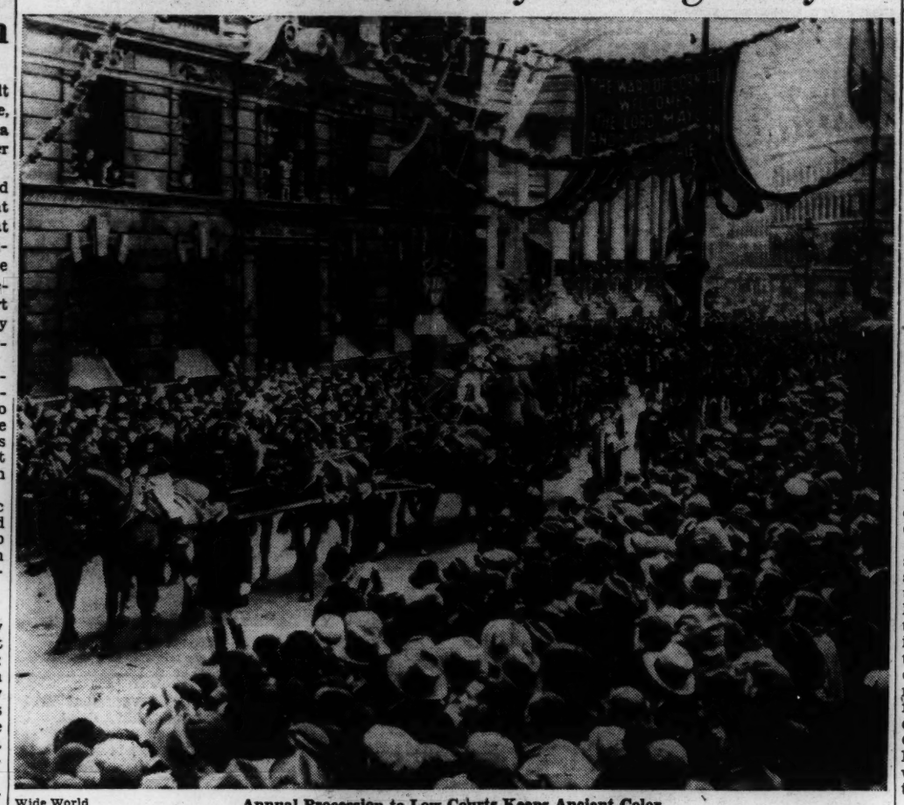

Wide World

Annual Procession to Low Courts Keeps Ancient Color

This View of a Former Parade Shows the Ornate Gilded Coach in Which the New Lord Mayor Rides to the Ceremonies of Induction and to Claim the Rights and Privileges of His Distinguished Office

London's 615th Lord Mayor Dons His Robes of Office

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—Sir Harry Twyford, a textile manufacturer, was yesterday sworn in as 615th Lord Mayor of London with all the pomp and pageantry customary to this ancient annual rite.

There was a time, in Henry VIII's reign, when a water pageant of some 50 gayly decorated barges progressed along the Thames to satisfy the people's love of a show. But otherwise, the parade through the streets has gone on annually since 1215, with only a few lapses, the most notable being that during Cromwell's Puritan regime, which disapproved of pageantry.

The Lord Mayor at first rode on a horse until Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in 1711, failed to keep in the saddle, whereupon an ornate gilded coach, of which the present one is a reproduction, was provided for him.

The Lord Mayor is elected annually on Sept. 29 from among the aldermen who have been sheriffs of the City. On Nov. 9 he proceeds with his pageant, which this year depicted the power and diversity of the British Empire, from the Guildhall to the Royal Law Courts to "sue, prosecute and lay claim" to the ancient rights and privileges of the City before the Lord Chief Justice. This ceremony takes place at the Law Courts in the Strand, where the Lord Mayor dismounts and afterward with his pageant returns to the Guildhall by another route.

The pageant, which usually costs about $100,000, places something of a burden on the pocket of the Lord Mayor, whose income is $250,000, but who usually is a man of sufficient wealth to bear the expense.

The program of the day is completed by a banquet at the ancient Guildhall, in which the distinguished figures in the nation's life hear an address by the Prime Minister, as in this case, or a leading member of the Government on matters of high policy.

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How About Opening A Howard 10 Payment Account Today?

Ask to see our all wool Knitted Fleece or Luxuriously soft Lampaka Overcoats

All you need do is come in and select the Howard garment you prefer. Then tell the salesman you would like to open a Howard 10 payment account. If you have a basis for credit, and most every man has... the account will be opened. You will be wearing the new clothes you select and you will pay for them in weekly or twice monthly installments over a period of ten weeks. This is the modern, dignified way of building a complete wardrobe. Remember, you pay the one and only Howard *cash* price plus a dollar service fee for this convenient economy.

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Single and double breasted Tuxedos and Formal Full Dress suits that conform to all convention and good taste ... handsomely trimmed with lustrous satin or rich grosgrain. Coat and Trousers $22.50

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HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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1268 BROADWAY...Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY.....Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST...Bet. Lex. & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE...N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE...N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST...Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD...Nr. Valentine Ave.
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100 DELANCEY ST...N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

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350 FULTON ST.....Cor. Pearl St.
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220 SOUTH STATE STREET
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Hungary Agrees To Delay Action On Rearmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Nov. 10—The promise that Hungary will not repudiate the military clauses of the Treaty of Trianon, without agreement of the other powers concerned, was voiced here by Koloman de Kanya, Hungarian Foreign Minister.

In a speech which is regarded as a prelude to the visit which the Foreign Minister and Premier Daranyi are to make to Berlin next week, Mr. de Kanya declared that no "unilateral action" would be taken to alter the peace treaty provisions which prevent Hungarian rearmament.

Close co-operation with Italy, Austria and Germany, he declared, is the basis of Hungarian foreign policy. He added "regretfully" that Hungary's efforts to improve relations with its Little Entente neighbors — Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—have not been successful, due, he contended, to Roumanian opposition to Hungarian rearmament. For this reason the Hungarian action on the revision of the Treaty of Trianon will be postponed until after Roumania's elections in late winter or early spring.

At the same meeting, Count Stephen Bethlen, former Prime Minister, urged the recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent regime in Spain. He also recommended establishment of a Hungarian diplomatic post in Japan.

Both Hungary and Austria are being pressed to join the new anti-Communist international triangle that links Rome, Berlin and Tokyo, but immediate action is not expected, particularly as Britain and France are averse to such a move. It seems plain, however, that Hungary's chief co-operation will be with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Stamps of 300 Years Of Romanoffs Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A collection of the Romanoff stamps through three centuries, part of the collection of the late Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, was on view at the Second Annual Stamp Exhibition held here recently.

This collection of artists' and engravers' proofs was among the few personal possessions this ruler took with him into exile. He had to leave it behind him in Tobolsk when he was transferred by the Bolsheviks to Ekaterinburg where he was murdered on July 16, 1918. The stamps then became the booty of an officer in the Air Force and, with the aid of a foreign diplomat, were brought out of the country across the frontier of Latvia, where they were purchased by a Riga merchant and sent on to London for sale.

Germans Write Letters— 6,500,000,000 in Year!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Nearly 6,500,000,000 letters in Germany were delivered between April 1, 1936, and March 31, 1937, according to figures issued by the German Post Office.

These figures indicate an increase of 12 per cent over the figures of the previous year, and 15 per cent over those of 1932. The report added that telephone calls in the Reich totaled 2,600,000,000 for this same period, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous year.

"IT'S GOTTA LOTTA UMMPH!"

The model illustrated is the BUICK SPECIAL *4-door sport sedan—$1022 delivered at Flint. Fenderwells, white sidewall tires and special accessories extra.*

Meaning—the Most Modern Automobile in the World is the new 1938 Buick—with DYNAFLASH ENGINE and TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING

If you've put a sparkling 1938 Buick through its thrilling paces—

And tried to say in words what this standout car's got—

And found to your surprise you couldn't begin to do it justice—

Listen, don't think you're the only one!

"No use talking, it's gotta lotta *ummph!*" That's what delighted trier-outers say, vainly trying to express all the marvelous things they've felt.

"Ummph!" meaning zip—flash—brilliance—power. *"Ummph!"* meaning all you ever expected to find in a car—*and a great deal else in addition!*

Fact is—*demonstration*, not conversation, is the thing to describe this great new Buick.

To say it's quick—nimble—agile—fast—is to do only fractional justice to its DYNAFLASH engine and what it does every time you touch off its thrifty power.

To call its TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING ride velvety is only to part-picture its ride. Use the words jarless, level, floating, serene—and you come a little closer.

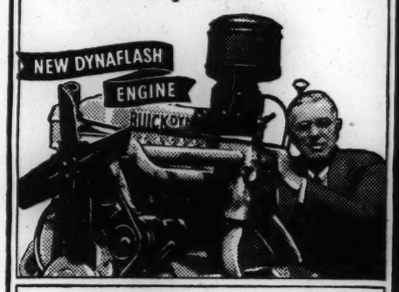
But still you neglect entirely the *directability* this car gets from its new rear springing, the blessedly *reduced* risk of skidding, the far simpler *maintenance*, surer *traction* and longer *rear tire wear* that go with it.

No, you can't cramp a new Buick into words—only its *action* can tell its eloquent story.

And wherever there's a Buick dealer there's a chance to try this great car out—now, today, with yourself in person right there behind the wheel!

EVERY SPARK SETS OFF A CYCLONE!

Rushing into the cylinder at speeds as high as 250 miles an hour, the fuel charge strikes the Turbulator built into the piston. Instantaneously it is converted into a tiny cyclone of terrific turbulence. The spark flashing into this *cyclompression*, fires a faster, cleaner, more furious explosion which drives piston down with almost 10% stronger power-push.



A SAFETY CUSHION ON EACH WHEEL!

Buick replaces the usual type spring with this special spring of stout coiled steel and big direct-acting Transport Type shock absorbers. Rigidly aligned by the Torque Tube, rear axle and wheels cannot twist or distort, cannot affect steering, greatly reducing danger from skids. No shackles, no grease points, no chatter, no premature rear tire wear.

MATCH THESE VALUES!

Complete with DYNAFLASH engine and TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING, these models deliver at Flint, Mich. at these prices: Buick SPECIAL business coupe, $945; Buick SPECIAL 4-door touring sedan, $1047; CENTURY 4-door touring sedan, $1237; ROADMASTER 4-door touring sedan, $1345; LIMITED 8-passenger sedan, $1750. Special accessories, local taxes, if any, and freight extra.

"Better buy Buick!"

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

See your nearest Buick Dealer

Monetary Curb Placed On Swedish Executive

How Sweden's economic machinery is running on prosperity basis; how the system of managed currency, corresponding to the American Federal Reserve Banks, operates; these and other salient features of Sweden's economic life are explained in the third of seven articles by the Financial Editor of the Monitor giving his impressions on a recent visit to the Scandinavian countries.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—In Sweden I nearly had my head bitten off for applying the word experiment to Sweden's managed money system. This may seem passing strange. For among the Swedish experiments nowadays held up as models for the world's democracies, monetary policy occupies a high position. On few subjects connected with Sweden, however, is there more misunderstanding.

Money management is a relatively modern phenomenon. Formerly money managed itself. That is to say, when gold or silver had to be exported, a country felt the loss in a contraction of its money supply. Per contra, when gold or silver was imported, there was an enlargement in the money supply. Policy could do little to offset the one or control the other.

No longer do gold movements dictate monetary conditions. Money is now managed by monetary authorities with little regard for the fluctuations in metallic holdings. Such management has been facilitated by the change in the character of money. Formerly we used coin. Now we use paper. So that the regulation of monetary conditions has been rendered at once practicable and convenient.

To name one method of monetary management: When a Federal Reserve Bank buys government bonds, it puts new money at the disposal of the commercial banks to the amount of the purchase, and this money is then available to business borrowers.

It takes little imagination to appreciate the vast power thus vested in monetary authorities.

For any control over money means control over the medium for exchanging goods and services inside a country. I emphasize the word medium. In the last ten years there has been much misconception of the function of money. Primarily our economic happiness depends not upon money, but upon work, or what we produce. Secondarily it depends upon exchange. Wheat pays for agricultural implements; machine tools for toilet articles; barbering for clothes; and so on. Money plays the part of lubricant of these exchanges. And if there is anything wrong in the lubrication, economic exchanges will quickly get out of order, a disturbance which is reflected in chaos in the price structure.

The mere fact, therefore, that money is managed means very little, though the development is an economic revolution. Of real importance is the kind and purpose of management.

Swedish Systems

In this respect the Swedish system has excited the attention of all monetary reformers.

Sweden's money management is distinguished by two characteristics:

(1) The managers are servants of the state.

(2) Their management has been variously endowed with specific public objectives.

Sweden's money managing institution, called the Riksbank, is both owned and guaranteed by the state, and consists of a board of seven directors. One, the chairman, is appointed by the King, while the rest are appointed by Parliament.

In American terms the legislature thus makes by far the majority appointments, with the Executive left with only one appointment. And legislative authority does not stop with the monopoly of appointments. The Board takes its instructions as to general policy only from Parliament, or, in certain cases, from the Banking Committee of Parliament, which is representative of all parties, as in American practice.

Independent Action

This set-up has a two-fold significance.

(1) Sweden's monetary control is independent of the Executive.

(2) It is basically democratic in that it is an arm of a popularly elected legislature.

In Sweden I found a good deal of stress attached to the Riksbank's independence of the Executive.

Now democratic control of monetary policy in Sweden does not mean that all decisions of the Riksbank are debated in Parliament. That would never do. Monetary decisions are too delicate to admit of exposure. It is only in high policy that the Riksbank depends upon Parliament. That is, the principles are laid down by Parliament, and the Board of Directors makes the decisions. This is democratic delegation of responsibility.

This delegation of responsibility is carried a step further. The Board elects from among the six members appointed by Parliament a Governor, who at this time is Ivar Rooth, with whom I talked in Stockholm.

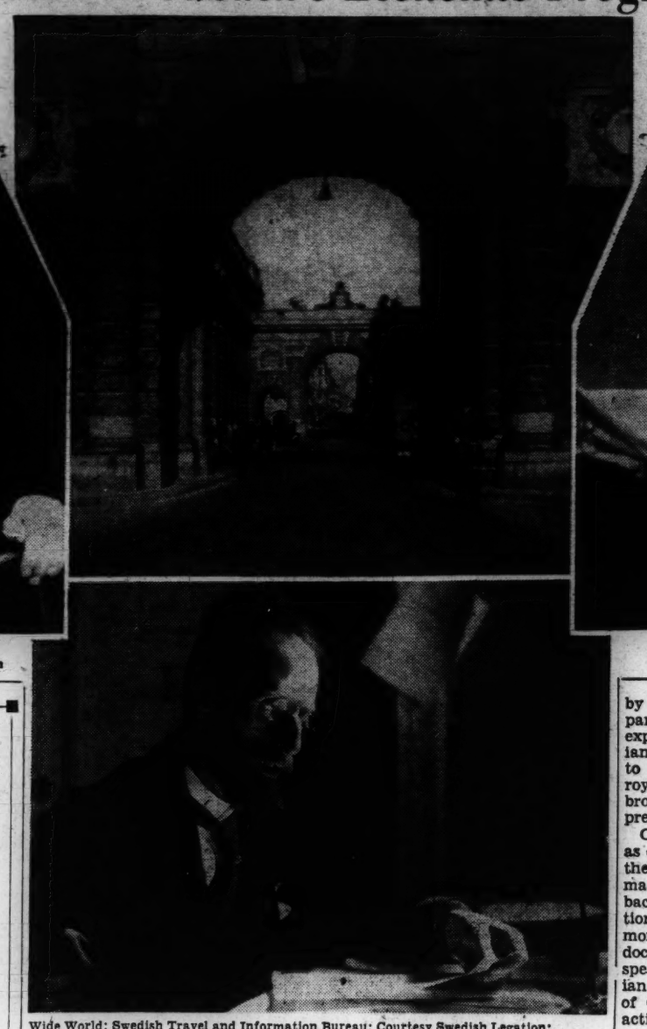
How does such a system compare with that in the United States? I do not find them very much different.

There are 12 "Riksbank" in the American system, viz., the Federal Reserve Banks. Usually they are regarded as private institutions, because the stock is held by private persons. But they are hardly that, contrary to claims to that effect. A limitation is in force on the rate of return on the stock. And, indirectly through the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, the main appointments are made by the President "with the advice and consent of the Senate." One cannot call the Federal Reserve Banks private institutions. They are quasi-public institutions. Indeed, for all practical purposes they are just as much public institutions as the Riksbank in Sweden.

So much for organization. It is in regard to the principles of management," and an account of this exobtained most notice as an "experiment," and an account of this experiment must be postponed for another article.

Leaders in Sweden's Economic Progress

Ivar Rooth
Governor of the Riksbank of Sweden



Wide World; Swedish Travel and Information Bureau; Courtesy Swedish Legation; © Erik Holbién

Ernest J. Vigforsi
Sweden's Minister of Finance

Sweden's Riksbank

Above—A View of the Riksbank in Stockholm. Below—Prof. Eli Heckscher, a Member of Sweden's Economic "Brain Trust"

Portuguese Form Of Corporate State

Essential features of the yet incomplete Portuguese form of corporative state, on which the new constitution for Brazil is reported to have been based, are as follows:

Powers amounting to dictatorship are vested, by a combination of law and political practice, in an elected President or Chief of State with ability to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet of 10.

His administration can rule for a time by decree; but after a period, decrees are to be submitted to the Corporative Chamber, composed of 23 sections representing what are called Houses of the People, guilds, the different branches of industry, finance, labor, etc., in the national economic system.

This Chamber is the pivotal law-making body of the state, and the National Assembly, elected by general suffrage, is in a subordinate, "non-partisan" position—its members being in practice those whom the ruling political party designates for the ballot.

Europe's Fascist Nations Strive for Hold on Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

any strong power which might look upon it as an Ethiopia and upon the United States as a Great Britain.

5. Presumably, too, advantage might be taken of the political and social confusion which is the result of recent revolutions, economic crises and of the newness and rawness of a people which is young in its national life. The authoritarian governments could find, or have found, so many believe, an opening wedge in the existence of a local political party in Brazil with which they can co-operate and whose ideals and practices coincide with those in the home country. It is this fifth point which alarms many thoughtful Brazilians and which causes them to charge the existence of a "foreign plot."

Trade Devices

"Business," said an American in Brazil, recently, "has ceased to be business and is international politics." Japan, Italy and Germany have achieved strategic positions within Brazil to enlarge their commerce by two major and several minor devices.

The three have been pursuing similar populational and colonization policies. Japan has sent more than 150,000 colonists to the south central states and has a large concession in the Amazon region. Germans are located in large number in the southern states, are spreading to Paraná and have been seeking concessions in the Acre Territory. In the last few years the number of German immigrants per year, though only a little more than 2300 on an average, is larger than that of other nations, save Japan and Portugal. Both of these nations "nurse" their colonies and colonists —have schools and churches for them, watch over them and maintain the tie with the home country.

The Italian and German authorities have special funds and policies for keeping the children of emigrants from Italy and Germany, Italian and German-minded. Italian emigrants, though in ever decreasing numbers, have poured into Brazil for the last 50 years and in some localities Italian family names outnumber the "native" Portuguese. The recent discovery of German Boy Scouts and school children who did not know any Portuguese has brought up anew the question of nationalizing all the "foreign" school to diminish the dangers from large unassimilated foreign nuclei or colonies which interested nations might utilize against Brazil.

Each of these nations in its own way, has adopted a trade policy with respect to Brazil which has tightened commercial relations between them. Japan's merchant marine is far ahead of that of the United States in this endeavor, and has provided Brazil and Japan with all the bottoms needed for a flourishing trade. Japan buys much cotton, coffee, manganese, iron ore, scrap iron, and other products from Brazil, and there is no telling to what degree the war in China will superheat this commerce. In Japanese schools, Latin American-mindedness is fostered and the many missions to Brazil (and from Brazil to Japan), plus a live and well prepared consular and diplomatic staff have contributed to building up the cultural props of commerce.

Restriction a Blow

Brazil's Constitution of 1934, with its blunt article restricting immigration has been a blow to the Japanese hopes of making Brazil an outlet for Japan's surplus populations. But relations between the two are extremely close and intimate none the less.

Germany crashed into Brazilian trade and worked its way up from the cellar to almost first place with the compensated mark policy. German goods were dumped on the Brazilian market, and lower-priced German cars sold for from $200 to $300 less than the American. German radio supplies have been adjudged by many experts the best available here, and this fact, coupled with the attractive prices, has tended to dislocate the import of these goods from the United States. The result has been that Germany has been slowly crowding out the United States in spite of the fact that the United States is by far the best customer of Brazil's coffee, still the main money crop of the country.

Italy lately has exchanged goods with Brazil on a barter basis and has for long been closely tied up with the economic life of Brazil. Some of Brazil's outstanding industries are Italian-owned and operated. Brazil refused to apply sanctions in the Ethiopian episode and the Italian leadership has been rewarding Brazil ever since.

Despite the apparent advantages of the trade with these three nations, there are many considerations which make them less desirable to Brazil than they appear in theory or in practice. Germany cannot deliver, and Brazil's credit of compensated marks is swelling and freezing in Germany. For a time Japan sold more than it bought, and it was discovered that trade on barter was not profitable.

All three nations, to a lesser or greater extent, and with varying purposes have been, as it has been aptly called, culture-teering for political and commercial advantages. Italy is furnishing local schools and universities with eminent Italian scholars and professors, who, despite articles in their contracts which forbid it, have been propagandizing the virtues and greatnesses of Italian Fascism. Their work with students and intellectuals is unceasing and untiring. They are financially backed by the home government which partly, if not wholly, defrays the expenses of the excursions of Brazilian students, scientists and scholars to Italy, where they are received royally and given opportunities to broadcast, by short-wave, their impressions of Italy's "great progress."

Germany does not send professors as does Italy, but it finances trips of the same sort and then uses its magnificent radio technique to send back glowing impressions of National Socialist Germany. At a given moment one may hear an Argentine doctor and a Chilean agriculturist speaking in Spanish, and a Brazilian scholar in Portuguese, all guests of Germany, radiocasting their reactions to the scenes and experiences in Germany.

Japanese scholars are beginning to visit Brazil and to lecture on anthropology and archaeology or in the field of medicine.

Italy and Germany have a special press technique and, to a lesser extent, Japan, too. They provide local newspapers with free "news" and feature articles; court the press, pay for advertisements, see to it that all news which comes from abroad is favorable to them and their causes in Spain and elsewhere. Radio news bulletins in Spanish and Portuguese are notable examples of propagandizing and of converting the news to promote special interests. These nations subsidize local writers and arrange skillfully for their own slant on things to appear as part of the newspapers' own editorial and news contributions.

These nations also have their own native language press in most of the big cities of Brazil and in these there appear strenuous diatribes against Communism and scarcely veiled derision of democracy and democratic institutions.

All three nations have developed remarkable efficiency in the use of the radio for culture-teering. Technically Germany and Japan are superior to Italy, but all three see to it that their broadcasts reach Brazil at the right time, in Portuguese and with messages and music adapted to Brazilian listeners.

Germany, all told, leads all the world in the use of this modern communication instrument. Its broadcasts can be heard on 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 meters and at times on other wavelengths. On 19 and 31 meters several German radiocasts can be heard at the same time, and though the listener is led to believe that each goes to a different part of the world they can all be heard in Brazil, with more clarity and volume than the programs of some local stations. Here one hears invectives hurled at Russia, defenses of National Socialism, rebroadcasts of events in Germany's political and military life which took place too early in the Brazilian day, Germany's idea of what is happening in Spain, and, more recently, explanations of how Germany's activity in Brazil "has been misunderstood, misinterpreted and mangled." All tempt the listener with magnificent music and other artistic feasts.

Italy also buys time on the local stations and has several "Italian hours" a day. Outright praise of Premier Mussolini and Fascism are heard all the time.

The Trade Missions

The last technique in culture-teering involves the trade, scientific, and other missions. These are too old to need further comment.

It is evident beyond any shadow of a doubt that Italy and Germany, and to a lesser extent Japan, are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, much mental and man energy and much time and equipment to cultivate Brazil for advantages which can hardly be solely commercial. The purchasing power of the Brazilian is extremely low. Sao Paulo, with almost 1,000,000 inhabitants, has no more telephones than Harrisburg, Penna., with its 100,000 persons, and the whole state has little more than 25,000 automobiles and trucks. Sao Paulo is the wealthiest city and state in the union, and yet garbage collectors make around $11 a month when converted into United States currency, with a comparative purchasing power of $25 a month. The highest-paid Brazilian professors make about $200, secondary school teachers on an average of $40 to $50, and this is also true of bank clerks.

Even if the Brazilian had a much bigger purchasing capacity, Italy and Germany could not deliver now all that Brazil needs in the form of manufactured goods. Germany is too far behind in its schedules and Italy's production is limited and prices are not quite satisfactory.

So the observer is inclined toward the belief that the desired objectives are not exclusively those of trade. With military allies at such a premium and a growing struggle between the philosophies of authoritarian and liberal government, each seeking to propagate itself to command the maximum of nations and support, the operations in Brazil take on an unmistakably international importance.

Marine Board Outlines Plan For Subsidized Ship Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Maritime Commission, reporting on a comprehensive study of American shipping, said today that if private enterprise is not able to restore the nation's fast-aging merchant fleet the Government will have to do the job.

The commission outlined a tentative five-year program for subsidized construction of 65 vessels at an estimated cost of $137,000,000, including more than $50,000,000 in Government subsidies.

This projected undertaking will require heavy investments of private capital and the commission expressed doubt as to whether the money would be forthcoming.

Next to financing new construction, it said, the most serious problem is that of stabilizing strike-ridden maritime labor. Creation of a mediation board, similar to that set up in 1934 to handle railway labor disputes, was recommended. Establishment of a school at New York City to train 500 new seamen annually also was suggested.

Both of these proposals, long considered, already have drawn expressions of opposition from one labor leader, Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

Calls Conditions Deplorable

In commenting on the report, Joseph P. Kennedy, commission chairman, termed maritime labor conditions "deplorable." He said the Government efforts to build a strong fleet would fail unless interunion friction is reduced, crew efficiency increased and discipline restored.

He blamed the present unrest on both employers and employees. The former he accused of fostering low wages, long hours and cramped quarters; the latter of "abusing" their employment in a manner no other industry would "tolerate."

The tone of the report was gloomy. It pictured the merchant marine as a "very sick industry." It asserted a portion of the federal billions spent on ship construction and subsidies in the last 20 years had been spent "in vain." It declared that today "we have left the form and not the substance of a good fleet."

A "vague and inconsistent" national policy was blamed for the fact that the merchant fleet is largely obsolescent so that fresh millions must be spent in building new ships if the ends of foreign trade and national defense are to be served.

Recommends Nine Changes

As first steps toward improvement, the commission recommended to Congress nine changes in the Maritime Act. Most of them were designed to attract private investments, which probably will come, Mr. Kennedy said, from sources already identified with shipping interests.

Mr. Kennedy said the commission members, with the exception of Edward C. Moran, agreed the changes should be made as speedily as possible. Mr. Moran, he said, felt the act should be operated unchanged for a longer time.

In the report the commission frowned upon construction of superliners. It expressed preference for smaller passenger-cargo ships, costing less, built with an eye to safety and comfort.

Development in the near future of flying boats carrying 40 to 50 passengers and crossing the Atlantic in 20 hours, the commission said, will furnish a service similar to that given by superliners. The report recommended that "responsibility for developing this new form of transport be lodged in the Maritime Commission."

It was estimated that in the next 10 years construction and operating subsidies would aggregate $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year.

Mr. Kennedy summed up the financial situation by saying that some of the lines are heavily burdened with debt and "most of them have been operating, until recently, at a loss."

"Now," he continued, "they are faced with the problem of replacing their fleets just when, after eight years of depression, they are beginning to make a little money."

He added that "the few lines which have adequate reserves do not need new vessels; the lines which must build, and build heavily, will find it difficult, almost without exception, to raise the down payments necessary for new vessels."

The nine changes which the commission said should be made in the Maritime Act follow:

1. Authority for the commission to waive the present requirement that no official of a subsidized line be paid more than $25,000 a year.
2. Authorization for American lines to build ships abroad if they can do so at less than 50 per cent of the cost of American construction. Alternative to this would be to raise the present requirement that construction subsidies be limited to 50 per cent.
3. Lowering of the cash downpayment which the American operator makes when he takes over a new subsidized ship. At present this payment is 25 per cent of the domestic cost. It would be changed to be 25 per cent of the foreign cost.
4. Authorization for the commission to aid American lines having foreign affiliations. Such aid is now prohibited.
5. Protection to operators "against cancellation of subsidies without just cause."
6. Payment of interest on financial advances made by the Government in behalf of the operator during a ship's construction.
7. Provision for "recapture" of subsidy payments (from a line operating at a profit) on a 10-year rather than a 5-year basis.
8. Provision for increased financial reserve by the operator.
9. Clarification of sections of the act defining administrative powers of the commission.

The commission declared that the "outstanding weakness of our merchant marine is its high degree of obsolescence." On May 31, it reported, there were 1422 ocean-going American vessels. Of these 1305 will be 20 years old or more by 1942. More than 400 already are over that age.

Betty Grable a Model

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 10 (AP)—Betty Grable, film starlet, is the "Spirit of Hollywood." Roger Noble Burnham, sculptor, gave a work with this title to the women's division of the Chamber of Commerce. Miss Grable was the model.

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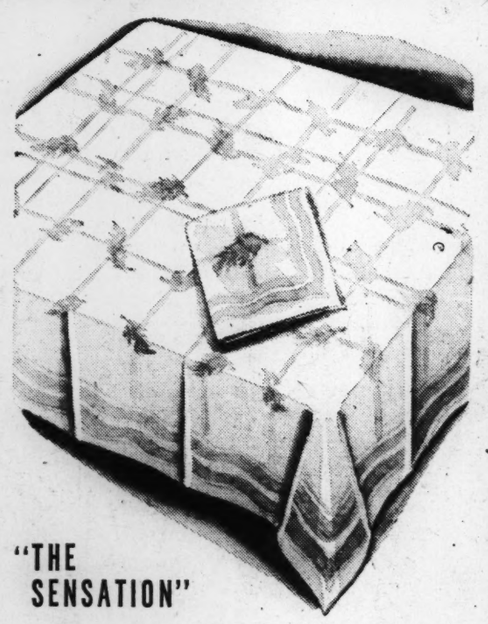
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Land-Grant Colleges Debate Practical vs. Liberal Studies

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-third of 32 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just 75 years ago farmers and mechanics of the United States received a magnificent gift. But at the time they did not realize what it was they were getting, nor how that gift would develop and grow.

The present was in the form of an endowment of free land for special educational activities. The Morrill Act, signed by President Lincoln three-quarters of a century ago, gave federal aid for state agricultural and engineering colleges by donating to each commonwealth 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative to which it was entitled in Congress. Thus was launched the system of so-called land-grant colleges and universities which now includes among its 69 state units such outstanding institutions as the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California; Pennsylvania State, Ohio State, Purdue and Cornell, with their experiment stations and extension services.

The purpose of the act was to supply a kind of higher education that seemed almost wholly lacking three-quarters of a century ago: practical education for workers on the farm and in the factory, education which would fit the needs of the majority of the people just as the classical education of that day was designed to fit the needs of the selected few who were to become ministers, lawyers and statesmen.

Democracy in Education

In short, the land-grant colleges represented an attempt to establish democracy in education. No longer was there to be a learned caste. Everyone was to find a place for himself in higher education if he wished it. If one's vocation was raising livestock, then college would help him raise better livestock instead of trying to teach him how to conjugate Latin and Greek verbs.

Now the system of state agricultural and engineering colleges is so well established that nobody questions the place of these once radical institutions in the educational scheme. But in this age when many traditional agencies are being questioned and revalued, criticism of the curricula and organizations of the land-grant colleges is being heard, and some of it is serious and important.

For example, voices are being heard, many of them within the state colleges and universities themselves, declaring that these schools have gone too far in their effort to be democratic. Some people are saying that in their endeavor to fit their curriculum to the needs of the people, they have offered a confusing variety of courses, with a result that they are not giving the basic education they should.

Norman Foerster, in a volume entitled "The American State University," expresses this opinion. Mr. Foerster, himself on the faculty of a state university (Iowa) when he wrote the volume, which in turn was published by the press of the oldest of state universities (North Carolina), is outspoken in his criticism. His objection to the present curricula, much like that of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins to those of universities in general, is that he feels the state universities have tried to help people with so many immediate vocational problems that they have failed in their first duty of teaching students to think and act in a democracy.

Mr. Foerster recommends not a return to the old classical curriculum, but "establishment of a new liberal curriculum as firm in conception and as solid in substance as the old."

Dr. Glenn Frank, former president of another land-grant university, Wisconsin, also advocates the more liberal, less narrowly vocational type of education for practical people. In an address to the Agricultural Club of Chicago recently, he described the University of Wisconsin's experiment as an adaptation of the Danish folk school idea and concluded:

"There is more to being a modern farmer than knowing how to raise good alfalfa or Holsteins and being able to produce desirable butter and barley. There are political, social and economic forces that can make or break the farmer no matter how skillful he may be as a producer. This farm school thinks it is quite as important for him to know about these forces as to know about the technical tricks of the trade in running a farm plant."

Opposite of Stagnation

Such criticism of the established order in state-controlled higher education, coming from within, indicates a healthy temper, the opposite of stagnation. The protest is not against the impressive accomplishments of the state universities and the fundamental system of education for the mass of people, but against what the critics think are extremes of a movement which in its basic conception is sound. Higher education should be adapted to the needs of the people receiving it. Education for American masses should not copy the universities of Europe which began as vocational schools for doctors, theologians and lawyers.

The question put forward today is: How can the industrial people—farmers, mechanics and others—best be served? By a narrowly technical training, which teaches them how to feed calves and rotate crops, or by a more humanistic education which brings them into contact with the great thinkers of the past, and which gives them an understanding of modern natural science and social sciences and thus, presumably, fits them to "think through" the specific problems that confront them later as farmers, as mechanics or as citizens?

These alternatives, of course, are the two extremes. In practice, state universities will probably have to steer a middle course. As one educator sees it, the duty of heads of land-grant colleges is to find a way of supplying both the cultural and vocational needs of the people. They are doing this, said Dean Thomas Cooper of the University of Kentucky, an officer in the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, by offering both a four-year general course and the definitely vocational short courses.

Practical Education

"In general, I would say," he wrote, "that the viewpoint of the practical education of a strictly vocational nature is thought of primarily with relationship to that group of young people who are in schools of agriculture, short courses, etc., conducted by the land-grant colleges.

"Also, there is general agreement as to the desirability of a broad background of the sciences, economics, and sociology, upon which are based the more technical subjects that fall within the particular fields of agriculture and home economics."

Many educators within the land-grant college system do not share the views of the critics, but feel that the vocational character is justified. A survey of the land-grant colleges made in 1930 by the United States Office of Education finds no fault with them on the score of excessive vocationalism, but rather measures their success by the extent to which they have become practical.

There can be no doubt that the history of the land-grant universities shows a movement in the direction of vocationalism. They owe the very land which furnished them with their first great important endowments to a reaction against the rigidly classical education of a century ago and an effort to make higher education serve the everyday needs of farmers and mechanics.

A Yale-educated New Englander, a professor of Latin, is credited with a major influence in establishing what have since been facetiously called by their students "cow colleges." This educator with missionary zeal and a great sympathy with the masses of people was Jonathan B. Turner, who went to Illinois a century ago to teach in one of the conventional colleges of his day. Soon he gave up his post and made himself a one-man publicity staff in behalf of "higher education for the industrial classes."

Vastly increased funds have come to these state universities in the years since the original land grants were made, some by vote of state legislatures, some from the Federal Government as a result of the Hatch Act, the second Morrill Act, and the Smith-Lever Act. Out of these later acts have grown the experiment stations, to which farmers now look for advice on crops and farm practices, and the extension system which has placed farm advisers and home demonstration agents in most rural counties of the United States. An offshoot of the system, too, is the 4-H Club organization which teaches advanced farm practices and better methods of housekeeping to farm boys and girls now numbering about 1,000,000 members.

And now what? A return to the classics, letters, and cultural arts? It does not seem likely. But the next period may well be one of weeding out a luxuriant growth of courses, a determination of what is really worth while that it may be retained, and a rejection of that which is trivial and which has found its way into the college course without real educational justification.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news pages.

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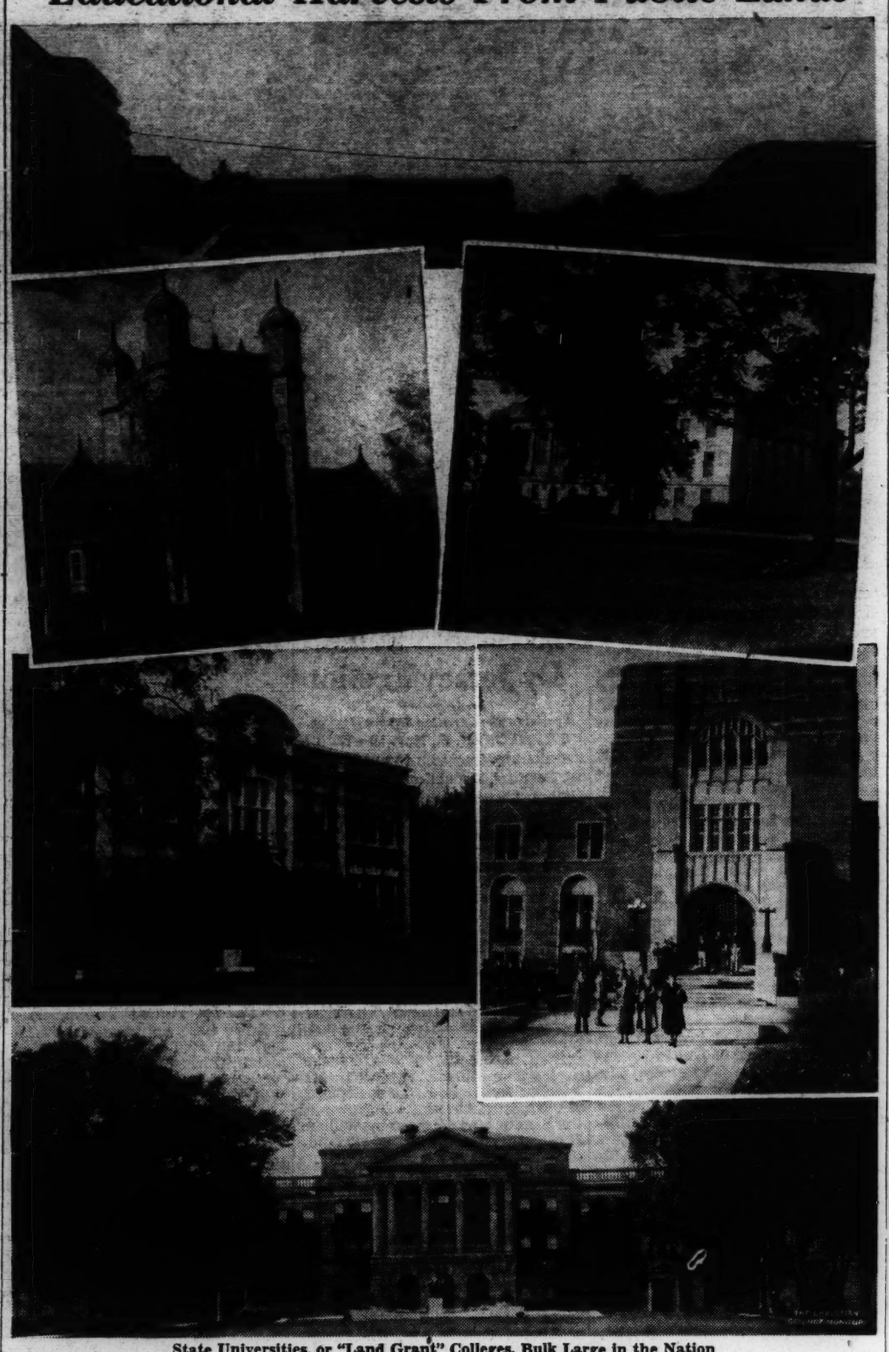

State Universities, or "Land Grant" Colleges, Bulk Large in the Nation

Top—Memorial Mall at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Upper Center Left—Dormitory in the Law Quadrangle at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Upper Center Right—Library at Ohio State University, Columbus. Lower Center Left—Jay H. Neff Hall, School of Journalism, University of Missouri. Lower Center Right—Memorial Union Building at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Bottom—Bascom Hall at University of Wisconsin, Madison

Three Kings Dine With Queen Mary At 'Royal' Party

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Queen Mary last night entertained 20 royal guests at a dinner in Marlborough House.

Three Kings were present at the affair which was the most impressive gathering of royalty here in more than a decade.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth drove from Buckingham Palace to the 200-room residence of Queen Mary. They were accompanied by their guests, King George II of Greece, King Boris III and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria and Princess Marie of Greece, aunt of King George III.

Other guests of Queen Mary were the Duke of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Athlone, Crown Prince and Crown Princess Frederick of Denmark, Princess Paul of Yugoslavia, and former Queen Victoria of Spain, her daughter, the Infanta Princess Marie Cristina, Prince and Princess Torlonia, Princess Maria of Savoy, Princess Helen of Rumania and Countess Toerring.

Cuba Plans Village At the N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction of a Cuban village to provide visitors to the 1939 New York World's Fair with a comprehensive picture of daily affairs of the island is being planned.

Paulino Soles y Estrada, acting for the Cuban Government, has signed a contract with the fair corporation for 10,000 square feet of space in the Hall of Nations and three acres in the amusement zone, Grover Whalen, president of New York World's Fair, Inc., announces.

The village is to have a sugar mill, native factories, a street from Havana and a 120-piece orchestra. Native Cubans will inhabit its houses. One project provides for asking the Spanish Government for permission to copy the Santa Maria, one of the ships in which Columbus visited the New World, and install it on a lake in the fair zone.

Bullitt to Visit Biddle

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Embassy said yesterday Ambassador William C. Bullitt would go to Warsaw Nov. 13 to visit Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland. The Embassy said the visit has no political significance. Mr. Bullitt's aides said he would call on Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.

Stalin Is to Run For Parliament In Moscow District

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—Joseph Stalin, undisputed political leader of the Soviet Union, who had been nominated in 580 different districts for a seat in the new Supreme Soviet, announced today he would accept the nomination of the so-called Stalin District of Moscow.

Under the new Russian Constitution a two-house parliament will be created by the voters Dec. 12. It is to be known as the Supreme Soviet, or Council, and officially becomes the "highest organ of state power."

The Communist Party, however, has exercised complete control over the selection of candidates.

Mr. Stalin's acceptance, as well as those of other government and Communist Party leaders were announced in a joint statement published today in the newspaper Pravda, party organ.

While telegrams proposing their names had been received from many places, the statement said, the nominees recalled that under the law each could submit himself for balloting in only one district.

Ten More Shot in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Tiflis newspaper yesterday reported the execution of 10 confessed terrorists convicted of "plotting to assassinate Joseph Stalin," general secretary of the Communist Party, in 1933 and 1935.

Those shot included Mikhail and Vassili Lakoba, relatives of the late Nestor Lakoba, a former president of the Abkhasia Republic. The band was reported to have confessed a plot to assassinate Stalin with the aim of separating Abkhasia from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile 32 death sentences in the provinces were added to the steadily growing toll of the Government purge of anti-Soviet enemies. The victims included 10 nationalists in the Ukraine, nine in Azerbaijan, five in the Ural Mountains, five in Caucasus and three in Gorki Province.

Rochester to Give Diplomas in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—High schools in Rochester will graduate their last mid-year classes next January in preparation for final adoption of the "continuous promotion" policy of the city's schools under which pupils will be advanced according to ability rather than according to traditional gradings.

Under the plan, elementary and high schools will advance pupils as fast as they are able to go, providing special instruction for those of less aptitude and more work for those able to undertake it.

Mid-year promotions will be abandoned entirely, the school term beginning in September and ending in June.

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New Deal Fiscal Policies Draw Fire of Economists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The fiscal policies of the New Deal were subjected to a hard drubbing by economists at today's sessions of the Academy of Political Science, meeting at the Astor Hotel here. The New Deal was assailed for spending, for its budget-making, and for its tax program.

The national budgets of Great Britain, France and the United States from 1928 to 1937 were the topics discussed in the morning session. The future of the United States' federal budget was the subject in the afternoon.

Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of the chair of political economy at Yale University, characterized much of the budget-making since the economic recession started as of "a distinctly amateurish flavor holding that revenues had generally been overestimated and expenditures always underestimated, "often by very large amounts." It is "not easy to avoid a suspicion of bias," he said, "when we find predictions so consistently on one side."

Misleading Inferences?

Professor Fairchild characterized as misleading "the natural inference that the enormous deficits of recent years have been wholly the result of emergency expenditures." He charged further that the recent decline in reported expenditures for recovery and relief did not indicate a return to a pre-depression level of governmental costs.

This apparent decrease in the cost of running the government, he asserted, was due to the transfer of the cost "of certain agencies, notably the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, from 'recovery and relief' to 'general' budget." Part of the decrease, he stated, was due to the practice of reporting only the net receipts of such agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which are taking in more money than they are spending, "and allowing these amounts to offset the net expenditures of other agencies in computing the total costs of recovery and relief."

Professor Fairchild denied that the heavy cost of government was due alone to emergency demands. He criticized the Administration's budget-making policies, declaring that "the American people are justified in demanding a higher standard of budget-making and a more scrupulous regard for sincerity in financial statements."

Pay-as-You-Go Urged

Addressing the afternoon session, Alvin H. Hansen, professor of political economy at Harvard University, characterized the present upbuilding program as a "consumption" recovery. When consumption, or the policy of stimulating recovery by increased spending, flattens out, he held, investment actually declines, and the result is "a dangerous recession." To maintain the check on consumption, Professor Hansen advocated that the old-age reserve account be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis, charging that the "current accumulation of these funds is deflationary."

Stressing that an unduly high level of costs had seriously curtailed building and investment activities, Professor Hansen charged that it had been "a fatal error" from the beginning in the recovery program to push costs up higher than the level of incomes justified.

New Deal Taxes

The New Deal taxation program was atacked by George O. May, partner in the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co. another speaker at the afternoon session.

Characterizing the highest bracket of income taxes and the undistributed profits tax imposed "excessive and unwise" Mr. May listed several ill effects produced by these taxes. These he classified as:

"(1) A serious restriction on enterprise and new investment; (2) instability and uncertainty of the revenue; and (3) a constantly growing complexity of the law, a constantly growing cost of administration and a constant introduction into the law of provisions designed to meet special cases of evasion which however fall with equal, though undeserved, severity on taxpayer guilty of no evasion and not fairly subject to the impost."

Easing Tax Load

Prof. Roy Blough, of the chair of economics at the University of Cincinnati, favored relieving the taxpayers of at least a part of the present federal spending program. Debt retirement, amounting to $200,000,000, net loans from revolving funds, amounting to $140,000,000, and miscellaneous receipts of $210,000,000 should be eliminated, he said.

Professor Blough stressed the connection between revenue and national income, revealing that the revenues produced by the existing tax system fluctuated widely with changing business conditions.

"In a year of great prosperity, such as in 1928," he said, "the tax system, excluding railroad retirement and old-age pay roll taxes might yield in excess of $7,500,000,000 or even $8,000,000,000, while in a year such as 1933, it might produce no more than $3,300,000,000. . . . Given a sufficient increase in national income, the tax yield from the present revenue system would more than equal the $6,750,000,000 scale of expenditure.

"It is impossible to gauge with a satisfactory degree of accuracy the national income level that would produce this amount, but the figure is probably in the neighborhood of $75,000,000,000.

"The national income produced for 1936 has been estimated by the Department of Commerce at $63,800,000,000, while that of 1937 has been tentatively estimated at $70,000,000,000.

"If $75,000,000,000 is approximately the national income necessary to produce a $6,750,000,000 revenue, a balanced budget at that level would be achieved only if the national income in the future is substantially greater than the average of approximately $65,000,000,000 for the 15 years ending in 1937 and is practically as much as the average from 1923 to 1929, which was a period of high incomes. Debt reduction would require an even higher national income."

Initial speaker on the morning program was Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University, who highly recommended the British budget policies.

"England faced the choice between inflation and heavier taxation in 1931 when the makeshift budget of 1932 indicated large and increasing deficits," he said. "The sophistries of those who wanted the government to borrow and spend its way to prosperity were rejected, and the nation's feet were set on the hard and disagreeable path of economy and retrenchment—a path of safety and sacrifice."

Other speakers today were Robert M. Haig, professor of political economy at Columbia University, who spoke on the French budget; John B. Hollister, a member of the law firm of Taft, Stettinius, and Hollister, of Cincinnati, and formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio; D. Graham Hutton, assistant editor of the London Economist; Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, formerly National Recovery Administration head, and James Harvey Rogers, professor of political economy at Yale University.

Some Oregon Taxes Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A reduction of tax necessity in Oregon during 1937 has permitted a decline in 10 counties in the assessed valuation of property in relation to the actual cash value. The remaining 26 counties in the state did not increase over 1936.

In Harmony With Its Surroundings

Transmitter Studio and Office of WFOY, St. Augustine, Fla.

Return of Barbour To Senate Sought By Jersey Faction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10—With a definite movement on to put Warren W. Barbour, Republican, back in the United States Senate as successor to Gov.-elect A. Harry Moore, it has become increasingly evident here that the Gov. Harold G. Hoffman wing of New Jersey's Republican Party is not ready to yield leadership to State Senator Lester H. Clee, who lost to Mr. Moore in last week's election by 44,000 votes.

Mr. Clee announced that by reason of the vote accorded him it was his responsibility to assume party leadership.

Since that statement, however, several influential Republicans definitely affiliated with the Hoffman faction have sent up trial balloons to learn sentiment regarding Mr. Barbour for United States Senator. Mr. Barbour, formerly a member of the Senate, was defeated by William H. Smathers in the Roosevelt landslide last year.

New Jersey's voters will elect a successor to Senator Moore next November for his unexpired term. Meanwhile, Mr. Moore will not yield his Senate seat until after the term of Governor Hoffman expires on Jan. 1, and he may, therefore, appoint a Democrat to serve until the election. The choice rests between State Senator John J. Toolan of Middlesex County and the Democratic State Chairman, William H. Kelly.

Mr. Barbour is eager to return to the Senate. Attempts were made to have him enter the race for Governor as sort of a harmony candidate, but they failed.

Station WFOY Is Located In Historic Area

With Monitor Newscasters

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — An unique, quaint "tabby" house, built of oyster shells and covered with logs and Spanish moss, shelters the transmitting equipment of WFOY here, scene of the first white settlement of the United States.

Two hundred feet east of the transmitter house a vertical radiating antenna mast 200 feet high is located at the edge of the Atlantic Ocean. Its ground system, 20,000 feet of copper wire spread in a 175-foot fan and buried in the salt marsh, furnishes a very efficient "ground." In fact the signal of WFOY has been a source of amazement to engineers. The power of the station is 250 watts.

Because of the beauty of the location and uniqueness of the transmitter house WFOY always extends a welcome to visitors. In honor of the legend which is purported to have brought Ponce de Leon on a voyage of discovery to Florida, the call letters summarize the title of the property which is called the "Fountain of Youth Gardens."

WFOY radiocasts on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

This is article number 133 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Nov. 12.

$105,000 in Damages For Oil 'Shortages'

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 10 (AP)—Twenty men and three companies, a Supreme Court jury has ruled, must pay a total of $105,000 to the Warner-Quinlan company of Linden for 6,000,000 gallons of gasoline and oil taken during the three years a group of its employees worked with barge crews and "fences" in overloading the boats.

Most of the defendants testified during the two weeks of the civil trial that bribes of money and liquor were handed out and overloads secretly put on the barges at the Linden docks to be conveyed to points on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river.

The verdict—one of the largest in Union County's history—was brought in last night after three and one-half hours' deliberation. Judge Frank L. Cleary had told the jury that "an absolute steal" had been proved.

James T. Cavanaugh, a barge engineer who testified as a defense witness that he had no knowledge of the plan at the time it was worked from 1933 to 1935, told, how employees got "fun" out of hiding oil shortages by signing delivery slips with names such as "Franklin D. Roosevelt," "Joe Gans" and "Mae West."

The jury imposed the $105,000 damages on the Little Ferry Oil Company, the Star Fuel Oil Company, the Little Ferry Transportation Company and the following individuals:

The Prisendorf Brothers—John, Anthony, Theodore and Joseph—of Palisades Park, officials of the Star Fuel Oil Company; Theodore F. Sutter, Star Fuel Oil Company treasurer; Harry Hamby, barge captain; two barge hands, and 12 former employees of the Warner-Quinlan Company.

Charles Law, John Law Jr., Herbert Hendricks, and the Ever Ready Oil Company were cleared by the jury of liability.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Glenside—Mondays and Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.

Fork Union Academy Chapel Is Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORK UNION, Va., Nov. 10—Dedication exercises marked the beginning of Sunday services and daily chapel exercises Nov. 7 at the Fork Union Military Academy chapel. Presentation to the board of trustees was made by President John J. Wicker of the academy. Chairman M. C. Thomas read the acceptance note of the board.

The new chapel is principally Gothic in architecture with high ramparts in lieu of a steeple. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas.

New Deal Foe Can't Convince His Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—It's no novelty when a secretary disagrees with her boss, but when their differences are discussed at a White House press conference — that's news.

Mark Sullivan, New York Herald Tribune columnist, who has been complaining about the way the Government handles the 35 cents deducted from his secretary's pay check each week under the Social Security law, admitted to President Roosevelt yesterday that she does not share his feeling about it.

The subject was raised at the President's press conference by a correspondent who reminded the President that "Walter Lippmann says you have been taking the 35 cents a week that Mark Sullivan sends you for his secretary's old-age pension and spending it on riotous living."

As discussion about Mr. Sullivan's secretary continued, the white-haired columnist himself broke in, "You know, Mr. President, in spite of all this she is half New Dealer yet."

Later, the secretary, Miss Mabel Shea, said Mr. Sullivan underestimated her sympathy for the New Deal.

"I am wholly a New Dealer," she declared. "I am a great admirer of President Roosevelt's. I think the social security system is a good thing."

Asked if her employer's constant criticism of the Roosevelt Administration had not converted her, she replied, "No, I argue with him every time he writes against the Administration."

There is little likelihood that Miss Shea will lose her job as a result of publicity. She has been with Mr. Sullivan for 17 years. President Roosevelt even suggested she ought to get an increase in salary out of the incident. That, in turn, he pointed out, would increase her old-age contribution.

Speaking seriously, the President said what he was after is a permanent old-age security system. A plan under which everything collected was immediately paid out would soon go broke, he said. He indicated he would not be averse to changing the reserve fund system should it prove advisable as time goes on. The British have revised their system several times in the quarter of a century of its existence, he said.

Inland States High In Navy Recruits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Landlocked Missouri and Iowa, a navy report showed yesterday, supplied more sailors to the fleet in the last year than did most seacoast states.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said that of 15,494 first enlistments, 1267 were from Missouri and 1143 from Iowa.

California, the fleet's base, led the list of recruits with 1301. New York supplied 1254.

Although the navy accepted generally only about one in every eight applying, it enlisted one in three who applied in Iowa. There was no official explanation, but one officer expressed belief that "the boys in the farm belt want to get away from the plow."

"The navy wants them," he added. "They grade higher than the rest of the country as physical specimens and make good sailors."

Admiral Andrews reported that Iowa ranked fifth among states providing native-born citizens to the navy and Missouri seventh. New York was first, with 6030 native born in the navy, when the fiscal year ended last June 30.

Gift

Wide World

Charles Baron

Member of French Chamber of Deputies, and Above Him Lafayette Portrait

M. Baron, who is also president of the Commission of Mines, heads a commission which will present to President Roosevelt the portrait of General Lafayette as a gift of the French Government.

G. O. P. Senators Of New Jersey At 'Love Feast'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10—Republican Senators today were under pledge to convert into law platform pledges "as far as practicable and feasible."

At a conference reaching well into this morning, there was general accord with the proposal of Senator Lester H. Clee, defeated Republican candidate for Governor, to make platform pronouncements a subject for majority consideration at the 1938 legislative session. Harmony prevailed during the conference, although elements not particularly pro-Clee and more inclined to ally themselves with the Harold G. Hoffman wing were present.

Upon nomination by Senator Clee, Senator Charles E. Loizeaux of Union, was chosen by unanimous informal vote to be Senate president and Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, of Gloucester, was named majority leader. Mr. Hendrickson was Mr. Clee's campaign manager and the designation was regarded as a reward for his work, as well as demonstrating harmony among Senate factions. Mr. Loizeaux has been identified with the Hoffman group in the Senate for several years.

Mr. Hendrickson, who is vacationing in Bermuda, was the only one of 13 Republicans of the 1938 Senate majority not present.

The relief deficit, approximating $3,000,000 for the balance of 1937, was considered at the conference as the principal business to come before the session of the Legislature Monday. Other matters injected during the summer and fall, including state intervention in the southern freight rate case and housing legislation, were relegated to the 1938 session.

Republican Senators, failing to devise a program for financing the relief deficit, will seek a solution at a joint conference with the Democratic House next Monday.

Drop in Industry Brings New Hope For Union Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Business recession is driving labor factions into each others' arms. The recession, reflected in increasing reports from rank and file members of lay-offs, slackening business, part-time employment, damage to local unions and difficulties of collecting dues, is putting a greater pressure on the dissident A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders to find a way toward peace than probably most of them expected when the present conferences began.

A recess was called yesterday and the leaders adjourned to meet again Nov. 18. The speakers of the two sides insisted that progress is being made, and in general, hope has sprung up from the mere fact that the conferences have not bogged down before this. On the whole, however, it is not believed much of a positive character has been done. Peace in the labor field is nearer today than it was, but it is still a long way off, and the path to it is filled with pitfalls.

The immediate problem now is the proposal to name subcommittees from the rival groups to explore reconciliation in specific industries. The two sides are nibbling at the edges of the basic problem of jurisdiction in the effort to define what a specific industry is. In some regions the "teamsters" union embraces anything that will move, even on casters; in others the "textile" industry covers everything from cotton picking to sale of finished articles. The electrical industry covers a broad or narrow scope as the two sides may agree.

Difficult though this problem is, the difficulty of not reaching a solution in the face of receding business is even greater.

Reports from over the country draw a gloomy picture of labor's opportunities in many key industries, exposing newly formed or veteran unions to attrition and attack.

In John L. Lewis's coal industry, 125,000 miners have been laid off in the past fortnight. Steel production, which was close to capacity, is now down to 40 per cent of production. Some of the big steel plants have shut down, putting men out of work, while others are resorting to two or three days' work a week. In a few more weeks a total of 200,000 men will have been laid off in steel at the present rate, it is declared, with the number now already over 185,000.

National unions are getting dolorous reports from locals in half a dozen other big trades. The reports coming to Washington are all the same. Unions are frightened by the inroads in their membership and deplore the internecine A. F. of L.-C. I. O. war that is weakening their internal position at a time when economic forces threaten from without.

The word that is coming to Washington from the locals is to close ranks. This has already produced a change of atmosphere in the labor conferences. Whatever the ultimate result, this difference in mood is distinct and hopeful. Instead of carrying chips on their shoulders, the respective leaders are speaking of "progress." Provocative, condescending and insulting comments, particularly from the C. I. O. leaders, have abated.

For the time being the business recession seems to have thrown a realistic and salutary fright into the conference room, and factions who were certain they could not agree on anything how face a common danger with a tendency to fight back to back.

Young Democrats Seek Enrollment Of 10,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Young Democratic Clubs throughout the nation, acting on the initiative of President Roosevelt to "find a new approach to the solution of old-age problems," today started out to enroll 10,000,000 members.

A message from the President was radiocast to Young Democratic Clubs on a coast-to-coast hook-up over the Mutual Broadcasting Company by Pitt Tyson Maner, of Montgomery, Ala., president of the clubs, from New York last night, when the "five years of the New Deal victory of 1932" was celebrated. The President said the task of the Young Democrats was to find a new approach to a solution of old-age problems which involve the happiness and security of every person.

"We must examine anew the political, social and economic sciences to see what readjustments are necessary, . . ." he said in part. "I have full faith that the young Democratic clubs of America will meet this challenge. . . ."

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was the chief speaker. He praised President Roosevelt, declaring he looked responsibility squarely in the face and dared do those things he considered necessary for the whole country.

LaGuardia Hopes to Keep Aide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Post election developments here today continued to center in City Hall and the five city armories where the slow-going canvass of the proportional representation vote for councilmen is now in its second week.

The schedule of departmental shifts projected under the revised city charter for Jan. 1 today had brought Mayor LaGuardia the announcement of his commissioner of accounts, Paul Blanshard, that he wants to retire.

This office under Fusion rule has been the Mayor's eyes and ears in his drive for governmental efficiency, and in the revision of the municipal set-up under the new charter will be called the department of investigation. Mr. Blanshard, who came to it from the city affairs committee—a premier civic group in the 1933 Fusion onslaught on Tammany entrenchment in city affairs—lifted the office out of its old quiescence and meanwhile qualified himself at night school for admission to the bar, making himself eligible to continue under the new terms. His decision to retire, however, was reached several months ago, he said, in the feeling that the clean-up work for which he was appointed had been largely accomplished and that the Fusion sweep at the last election would finish the job.

Has Books to Write

"The Mayor has been most gracious to me and it has been a privilege to work in his administration," his statement continued. "But I have a couple of books I should like to write."

It also appeared that the commissioner had an Alabama farm and a mule in the offing as well to make it all the more final. These, he said, he had inherited, and he expected "to sit on that southern Alabama front porch for at least six months and forging graft and politics."

Mayor LaGuardia, urging Mr. Blanshard to reconsider, stated that he wished to keep him at the head of the department.

"Mr. Blanshard is a very honest and efficient official—too honest for some and too efficient for others," he said.

From City Hall today also came a sharp campaign echo as the Mayor accused the Transit Commission of trying to "pull a transit unification plan out of the hat" in the past few days, and renewed his pledge to seek its abolition at the hands of the 1938 Legislature.

"The commission is an unnecessary part of government, costing the city $1,000,000 a year, and will not even submit a breakdown of its budget estimates," he reiterated. "After 13 years it is trying to come to life, but the plan it now has indicates that even after all this time it has not learned the law or the charter on the question.

"I consider its abolition one of the issues in my campaign, unless the Legislature wants to pay for it out of state funds as they do now for amusements in the state parks."

Makes Canvassers Fidget

In the field of the councilmanic count, detectives, examiners and observers continued their oversight of the work of the 1680 canvassers, although John T. Dooling, Democratic count director for Manhattan and chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee, had demanded a "statement of authority" for the invasion from Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. The stationing of police among the canvassers hindered and delayed procedure, Mr. Dooling asserted, and was in "serious violation of the Constitution and statutes of the law."

Commissioner Valentine's reaction to this move was the statement that he would not comply with the Dooling request.

Meanwhile the Mayor himself thrust at critics of the police watch, without reference, however, to Mr. Dooling's attempt to raise the question of the legality of the intervention. In a letter to Kenneth Dayton, acting director of the budget, the Mayor suggested that, since "certain politicians are anxious to have the police removed from the armories in which the councilman vote is being canvassed," he would suggest an order requiring the clerks to work eight hours a day instead of seven so that the police "will be removed that much more quickly."

"It seems to me," he said, "that when the city is paying $10 a day we are entitled to eight hours' service and, of course, a full and honest day's work."

The count enters its second week since election with considerably less than half the first choice votes canvassed, and the storm of criticism of the city election board had, if anything, increased today, as the impounding of ballots in Bronx County reached a total of 7500 and investigation of frauds extended from that borough to Manhattan. Charges against the Democratic-controlled board have piled up to include malfeasance, nonfeasance, sabotage, obstruction, incompetence and tampering.

In this connection, Samuel Seabury, a major advocate of the reform method, had added to the indictment on the ground that the single cause for the inconvenience and delay of the count was "the refusal of the Board of Elections to install voting machines."

"A machine was especially developed," he said, "and early last spring Mayor LaGuardia earnestly attempted to procure installation for the election this fall. The Board of Elections and the Board of Estimate turned down this safeguard for a prompt and orderly count.

"Proportional representation is a good and efficient system, and it will survive the bungling of machine politicians who are openly out of sympathy with its purpose."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Plaids for Everyone—And They Are Rich in Poetry

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Tis a Plaid Year and Romantic Is the Colorful Costume

We Wear It All Wrong, Say Our Highland Friends, But Our Delight in It Is Our Apology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The child had made up her mind to have a plaid skirt and a Glengarry bonnet—such as many a child is wearing this year.

She didn't look like a Scottish child, for all there was something youthfully dour and set in the way she planted her young feet on the rug by the counter in the shop, and said, "I want that blue and green one with the yellow stripes, mother, please, and oh, I want one of those brush things to wear in front, too."

Happily her mother did not catch the look that crossed the saleswoman's face—she happened to be Scottish—though the store rules patently forbade her to say aught but "Yes, ma'am" and "I think the little girl will look very nicely, ma'am." But when the plaid had been bought, and the "brush thing" as well and the Glengarry bonnet with its fluttering grosgrain ribbon, she looked wistfully after mother and child hurrying to the elevators and murmured involuntarily, "But you know, ma'am, the sporran is never worn by ladies. . . ."

For a Scottish Queen

It is probably because a Scottish Queen sits on the throne of England that fashion interest has swung around to the wearing of plaids. Most people, admitting a liking for a bit of plaid now and then, do not think much about the rules for plaids, or whether there are any rules. And that is what makes all the more interesting the discovery of a little sermon on the subject, volunteered by the Johnstons of Edinburgh and London, which explains about plaids by explaining about the clans which wear them, and which shows you that the Highland dress is no dress of chance or of whim—to be in fashion one year and out of it the next—but a fixed and dignified thing, of long history and great honor, and a kind of poetry of color and feeling as well.

Of Long History

"The Highland dress as presently worn is the result of a process of evolution," say the Johnstons. "Before 1600 the dress of the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland was the 'leine-chroich' or saffron shirt. In the sixteenth century one M. Nicolay d'Arfeville, who was cosmographer to the King of France, visited Scotland and wrote, upon observing the manner of dress, "They wear, like the Irish, a large and full shirt, colored with saffron, and over this a garment hanging to the knee of thick wool, after the manner of a cassock."

About the beginning of the seventeenth century this saffron shirt ceased to be regarded as part of the Highland dress, and the "breacan-féile," or belted plaid, and the "féile-beag" or little kilt, took its place. The "breacan-féile" was a combination of kilt and plaid, consisting of 12 ells of tartan (six ells of double tartan) neatly plaited and fastened round the body with a belt, the lower part forming the kilt, and the other half, being fixed to the shoulder by a brooch, hung down behind, and thus formed the plaid. It was possible to display considerable neatness and skill in arranging the plaids, so as to show the pattern of the plaid. The "féile-beag," made of six ells of single tartan, plaited and sewn and fixed round the waist with a strap, is really the modern form of that part of the Highland dress.

For everyday wear the Highland dress consists of a kilt, jacket and dress of tweed, or what is known as "hill checks" with horn buttons, strong "brogs" or shoes, plain knitted hose, garters and a bonnet somewhat after the style of the "Balmoral."

The full dress Highland costume consists of a kilt or "féile-beag" and plaid of some regular tartan, with hose either made from the web of the tartan or knitted in check of its predominant colors in the proper proportions; a doublet of cloth, velvet or tartan with lozenge, or diamond-shaped, silver buttons (if an open doublet is worn, which is that usually affected by civilians, the waistcoat may be of scarlet or white or tartan), low-cut shoes, silver mounted sporran and broad bonnet with a badge or crest, a brooch to fasten the plaid, a waist belt, and a baldric or sword belt; the arms, a claymore or broadsword, dirk, "sgian-dubh," a pair of pistols and a powder horn.

For ladies, day wear is a kilt skirt, properly cut, worn with a tweed or other jacket, and diced or other long stockings with brogues. As has been said, the sporran is never worn by ladies, and good Scots are saddened by the travesties of male attire worn by dancers at Highland gatherings, considering them an affront to the Gael.

As if to the Manner Born

The great thing about wearing Highland dress is to wear it "as if to the manner born," easily, and moreover never with gloves, for gloves form no part whatever of proper Highland dress. Pistols and powder horn are no longer considered as necessary parts of the dress, but the sword is still appropriate on formal occasions, while the day-dress of vegetable-hued hard tartan and tweed jacket is simple and workmanlike. For formal wear the Highland dress naturally lends itself to the glittering ornaments, cairngorms, braiding, and velvet or tartan doublets, which combine with the tartans to enhance that rich variety of costume which accords with the history and instincts of the Highlander. Attempts by self-conscious lowlanders to convert the picturesque dress of the Gael into a "quiet style," and to subtract from the traditional garb its ornaments, reducing it to the drab monotony of Anglo-Saxon evening clothes are, in the temperate thought of the Johnstons, "un-Scottish and contemptible"!

Some long, cold winter night, take a "clan map" of Scotland and you will find it more exciting than any game of Pick-up-Sticks ever could be. Thirty-three clans are shown on it, the Clan Morgan or MacKays in the far north, the Clan Donald far to the south, and all the rest—Glengarry, Chisholms, Fergusons, MacIntoshes of Glentilt, Gillian or Macleans, Stewarts of Appin, MacFarlans, Campbells and Menzies, in between.

Into Black Watch Pattern

The plaid the little girl in the shop wanted was a Gordon plaid. The Gordon surname is territorial. Two regiments named the Gordon Highlanders have been raised from the clan. First, the old 81st, in 1777, disbanded in 1783. Second, the 92d or Gordon Highlanders, raised in 1794. On the raising of the Gordon Highlanders a yellow strip was introduced into the Black Watch pattern for their regimental use, and since then the Gordons have discontinued the use of the Huntly tartan except on full dress occasions.

Not long ago a slim girl with a toss of bronze hair about her shoulders, and a Scottish cap slanted over one mischievous eye, skipped out of the Chicago airport toward the Mainliner drawn up on the line for its non-stop flight to New York.

"Hm-mm—Scotch lassie," said a mechanic admiringly as the wind blew her kilted skirt of Innes plaid. Maybe she was a descendant of that Berowald to whom, in 1160, Malcolm IV granted the Barony of Innes in Moray. Maybe, being young, and brisk, and having an eye for fine color, she just liked the plaid.

To Stir the Imagination

One thing is sure. Plaids have the power to stir the imaginations of people. As high fashion, they come and they go, but there is a sturdy excellence about them. When they are "in," and even when they are not, many a woman says to herself, "Mm-mm-mm— I wonder if I could find a plaid. When I was a little girl I always had a plaid kilted skirt. . . ."

This is a plaid year. With reservations, that pleases Scottish people. "Of course we like to see them worn properly," they say quietly.

From a Water Color Done by Ingrid Selmer-Larsen for Massachusetts Index of Design, Federal Art Project, WPA

American Figurehead, Attributed to Samuel McIntyre. Original in Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.

Perhaps a Woman of Old Salem

Ship Figurehead That Might Be a Portrait

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For many of us, the more interesting early American sculpture is that which was made for some useful purpose by craftsmen who would not have considered themselves artists. Not until recently has the art of sculpture in the cosmopolitan sense really come into its own in America. But the useful pieces made to indicate the weather, the quaint gravestones and the very dignified figures affixed to the bows of ships, all reveal a deftness and good taste in the forefathers which we have come to understand and appreciate only in recent years. There are reasons to explain the lack of a full-bodied tradition in art in America, reasons for which the Colonials were not necessarily to blame. But that universal desire for ornament, that human and natural delight in self-expression was revealed in the character of the early Americans as inevitably as it appears anywhere in the world among a robust and pioneering group.

Folk Art at Its Best

Folk art is an art which is unschooled. It is spontaneous and really springs from some very compelling desire in man's nature. Americans who went abroad to study sculpture imitated the classics in a correct and dry manner, but Americans who went into shipyards or workshops and made themselves useful, preparing the emblematic figurehead or carved furnishings, had the privilege of adapting the work of art to a need. They were functional artists. That is probably the reason why their solemn figures and formidable allegorical subjects possess so much vitality and inherent vigor. When they carved the form, they thought of the sea, the wind and the storm, the lashing surf which would inevitably wear down or ruin that very figurehead. Those wood carvers experienced something which many artists seem today to lack—inspiration.

Although the era of shipbuilding along the New England coast is not so long past, the history of decorative carving for boats is very obscure. In fact, very few figureheads exist. Those which have survived are greatly valued today, and there is not one extant which is not sculpturally interesting.

This figurehead has been attributed to the great American woodcarver, Samuel McIntyre. It was probably made in Salem in about 1805. The medallion in the woman's hand represents Thomas Jefferson. Such portrayal of an American woman of that period is very interesting indeed, for it possesses the forceful qualities of character which we have come to associate with women of the time. It is more likely that the carver endowed her with characteristics which he noted in the women of Salem, for such vitality, such dignity is not achieved casually in sculpture. It comes only with close observation and understanding.

The Pioneer Woman

We recall several years ago the making of models for a competition among sculptors. The subject was the pioneer woman. None of the twentieth-century sculptors could visualize early American womanhood with such vigor, and, using the word in its broader sense, with such stylishness. For them the pioneer woman was either effete and sentimental, or a swarthy, shapeless plain type. But these women were nimble-fingered, agile, skilled in handicraft. They could weave and embroider and sew. They would spin and dye. We know that their home duties were very demanding, and yet they seemed to find time for their samplers and coverlets. These American women, despite a commonplace daily task, would indulge their fancy when they picked up the needle and embroidered ingeniously chair seats and costumes and bedspreads. In the designs they exhibited a fertile imagination, a delight in luxuriant ornament, and an imaginative interpretation of nature. In that respect they were not commonplace, but they resembled crafts women elsewhere in the world who, too, have been impelled by the same delight in exercising skill.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Through the Editor's Window

Adopting a Second Country to Cherish

By Margaret Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

International mindedness is a goal perhaps sought by most of us with more or less fervor. But it sometimes seems a little vague. Loving and knowing all countries, however necessary in the end, seems at the outset so broad in scope as to be almost equivalent in practice to loving and knowing none. But have you ever tried picking out one and really drawing close to it?

Back in our past we knew a woman who adopted Estonia that way. When she began, she had almost never heard of the country. It was not long after the war and the new-old Baltic States were simply not within her horizon. Then she met the wife of an Estonian minister to the Court of St. James—Finnish the distinguished visitor was, married to an Estonian, and author of several Estonian books. A delightful person. Well, there was not much to read, but with the help of her Estonian friend and the library, the American got hold of it all—history, legend, peasant life, folklore, art, music, travel. Estonia, after the United States, became in truth her own land.

* * *

You have possibly known those who "adopted" Egypt in this way, or India or Mexico. It can be an enriching experience. There are even Americans in this vast country that have adopted some second state beyond their own to learn about and hold dear. How often Vermont is the loved choice! One in fact need not belong exclusively to the eastern seaboard, the Middle West, the South, but in this way may claim in addition a homing place way across the land as equally one's own.

There is a girl of our acquaintance who chose China. She lived in a freshwater state with no likelihood of making a trip to that fascinating country. She built up through the years an amazing booklist concerning the land beyond the Yellow Sea—travel, history, stories, fine arts, poetry—becoming really an authority. She made scrapbooks for special clippings of interest and it seemed as if nothing concerning China escaped her. She made a real study of Chinese art and even Chinese music. If you wanted to know how people lived, she could provide titles of delightful stories and novels, all of which she had read. She had made a scrapbook of Chinese poetry and knew enough about it to give a talk any day. She knew porcelain, and had a small collection of jade. Of course, her friends were always sending her books on China, or lovely Chinese works of art. And each one of these gifts served to send her further along in her remarkable understanding of the people of her chosen second land.

* * *

Of course, too, it was inevitable that her Chinese interest should be appreciated by the Chinese themselves. People are always deeply touched by a spontaneous affection like this for their country on the part of an outsider. Chinese students were brought her way—she was soon sharing with them—and she came to know Chinese residents in the city. Her home and her life were joined to theirs by an unbreakable bond of mutual respect and love. We haven't seen her for years, but when we last did, she had begun to study the language, and expected soon to visit her "second country." She did not love her own land less, but she had learned to love another one more. And it is recognized that her work for China (she keeps in touch with her young student friends after they go back, too) both here and abroad is immeasurable.

There is May, who loves India. In the end she went out there to join the faculty of a college. There is the woman who chose Greece.

* * *

Happily, one does not lose by changing later to another land, either, when for any reason a change seems right. There is Helen, who loved Russia and has now gone over the border (for political reasons) to Poland. Her years of reading and study about Russia represent years of delightfully awakened thought. For the next country she, as it were, knew the ropes. It was easier to get about, mentally, and she gains now by knowing two countries instead of one.

It is really astonishing how, in almost any homeland, one can meet or correspond with native sons and daughters of the land of one's second choice; how through following newspapers, magazines, art shows, book reviews and library indexes one can build up one's knowledge and understanding More often than not the way will open too for a visit.

* * *

Recently, an Englishman and his wife visiting the United States for the first time told us in detail their fine experience over several years, in learning to love and know the United States. Hollywood had done its worst and they disliked what they thought to be us. But they would not leave it at that.

They read, they tried to understand, they sent for booklets and made contacts with American advertisers. The upshot of the whole business, too long to give here, was this trip so naturally coming about—a trip to a land of friends—friends they had made through correspondence, and through introductions in England by their English friends who said, "Knowing you love America, I should like you to meet a friend from the States who is staying with us," and so on.

* * *

If one feels particularly virtuous, one might begin by adopting the country one thinks one likes least. It is rather fun to rout out prejudices.

In any case, one's "second best" country grows very dear—and the technique developed in learning to understand and grow fond of it is easily transferred to some other land.

This kind of international mindedness may seem slow but it is a sheer joy and at least definite in progress. In the long run, too, it usually proves swifter and more abundant in results than the rather vague theoretical interest too seldom translated into active, international living.

A Wednesday Column

'So She Just Sat Down And Matle a Pincushion'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For several years the writer has been busier than ever in her life before. Frequently it has seemed impossible to accomplish all the work scheduled for a given day—and that in the face of so-called unemployment!

Because working for other people meant remuneration, which in turn could be translated into supplying her own family's needs, it seemed necessary to put aside sewing for herself and children. The result was that night after night found a steadily increasing stack of "home" sewing, still undone.

For a time this condition threatened to be discouraging. Then the solution of the problem presented itself in the form of a modern adaptation of the formula given by the little old lady who declared she was so busy she didn't know what to do next, so she just sat down and "made a pincushion."

Accordingly a plan was worked out. Every morning, when the writer had washed, dressed, and read her morning lesson, she selected one piece of work—not a big piece, but something that could be completed fairly quickly—and this work was done before breakfast. As a matter of fact, a finished piece of work was frequently carried to a child's room when the writer went to call the youngster.

No one who has not felt pressed for time, can know what a pleasant sense of satisfactoin was experienced with the darning of a pair of pet socks, the tacking of a belt in place, the fastening of lingerie tapes on a dress, and most of all, the actual proof of the fact that there really is time for what is needed.

Interestingly enough, with the completion of a piece of needed work, came an uplift of spirit that seemed to carry through an entire day. And the practice of planning to actually complete some definite task before breakfast has remained with the writer, for it seemed that by so doing more work than ever before was accomplished in the rest of the day. Very often other bits of "home" sewing were found to fit into the day's scheme, with the result that the pile of unfinished work steadily diminished, and before very long, the writer feels that she will be able to bring about complete order for her day's schedule, balancing her time and sewing in such fashion that there may be no longer any feeling that there is "no time" for needed tasks.

I Own a 'Tuck' Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of my proud household achievements is my "tuck box." It stands in my living room and harmonizes graciously with the rugs and chairs. It helps me achieve dozens of little tasks which in my busy life, it is difficult to find time to accomplish.

In my tuck box you will find socks which need to be mended, a shirt the collar of which needs to be turned, a slip which must be shortened, guest towels to make for Christmas giving and, of course, my knitting.

Whenever there is a program on the radio to which I wish to listen, out comes some work from my tuck box and I find genuine relaxation in listening and sewing. I find that I am enjoying a great many programs which I didn't take the time to hear before I owned a tuck box.

Whenever a caller comes, I pull out some bit of needlework to do while we chat.

I am truly fond of my tuck box. There are no piles of mending which accumulate only to frown their disapproval upon me. There is no struggle to clear a day to get the little odd jobs of sewing out of the way.

My tuck box is made of plyboard. My husband made it and I covered it with heavy silk—a remnant of drapery materials which I found in a department store. The silk was neatly pasted on both the inside and the outside of the box with stainless glue.

My box contains scissors, needles, pins, thimbles, darning and sewing threads, binding tape and patches. Into it goes everything to which a stitch in time may save nine!

H. D.

Meat Sauces to Bring Out Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Often times all the meat dish needs is a sauce to bring out the flavor and add that de luxe touch which it seems really good cooks have. Men particularly like meat sauces served with their favorite meats.

Tartare Sauce

Combine
1 cup mayonnaise with
1 tablespoon chopped pickles
1 tablespoon stuffed olives
1 teaspoon chopped parsley. Serve at once. With fish dishes.

Apricot Sauce

Combine
1 cup cooked, mashed, slightly sweetened dried apricots with
2 tablespoons horseradish. Mix thoroughly. This is especially good to serve with baked or broiled meats.

Pineapple Sauce

Combine
½ cup well drained crushed pineapple with
2 teaspoons grated horseradish, and
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Season to taste with
Paprika and
Salt
Fold in
2 tablespoons whipped cream. Serve at once. It is delicious with lamb chops.

Raisin Currant Sauce

Wash and drain
1 cup seedless raisins. Combine with
1 cup currant jelly and
1 tablespoon minced orange peel using the yellow outside rind. Add
Mustard to taste. Mix thoroughly. Let stand two hours. Served with roast beef or pork.

Tomato Sauce

Heat
2 cups canned tomato soup to boiling. Add
1 teaspoon chopped green pepper,
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon butter. Season to taste with
Salt and
Pepper. Simmer five minutes. This may be served with various meats.

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Radio Cheers Arctic Exiles With Its Saturday Messages

News in Radio

Saturday night has its traditions in various parts of North America, but up in the Far North it's "radio night."

Arctic radios are groomed for their major winter task, the reception of Saturday night personal messages to the hundreds of "Mounties," fur traders, nuns, missionaries, doctors, nurses, prospectors, trappers, isolated far north of the railways in Canada's arctic and sub-arctic regions. The personal messages season gets well under way next Saturday from 11 to 12 midnight, eastern standard time.

To within 800 miles of the north pole, at Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island, the world's most northerly police post, listeners are going to be tuned to Canadian stations each Saturday night; for somewhere a mother, father, sister or brother has sent a message to Ottawa for transmission Saturday night. Relatives and friends make Saturday night radio messages their contact through the winter with the growing number of whites who live in the Far North. To some these messages are their only contact with their relatives and friends outside till the next annual supply boat brings mail next summer. To others the messages are supplementary to the weekly or monthly air-mail service.

The Saturday night messages have grown from a small beginning in the early days of radio when few sets were to be found in the Far North. Then American stations carried the service to Canada's most northern citizens.

Canada Develops Service

In recent years Canadian stations have developed the service as the northland has grown in population, and from the few broadcasts each winter have come the weekly hour-long services from November to May, over more than 30 stations. And in the same way the number of messages carried has grown till last year over 6250 were sent out.

The messages come from all parts of the world. Many of the northerners hail from Great Britain. Distant relatives avail themselves of the service to provide home news to their isolated sons, nephews, and friends. From all parts of the Dominion and many parts of the United States messages flock to Ottawa for transmission.

Most of the messages arrive, too, for reception is good in the Arctic. On the broadcast bands European and Asiatic stations are heard. One listener in Dawson City, Yukon, always tunes in London on the short waves for his news. He gets it regularly three times a day with his meals. A recent check-up in the eastern Arctic, the remotest area of all relying on annual supply ships, showed that out of some 900 messages more than half were perfectly received, and of the remainder only 14 had not been heard, with the rest imperfectly picked up.

Everybody in the Arctic sits at a radio Saturday nights, and those who are out on the trail carry portable sets, for no one would miss Saturday night message time. And they listen the whole time, for the northerners know each other or have heard of each other. They share the good news and the bad which comes over the radio waves to their friends in the North.

Transatlantic Television?

Despite the fact that television signals, which are generally sent on ultra high frequencies, do not have a great range, hopes that transatlantic television may still be a possibility are raised by the fact that signals from London have been picked up in New York.

RCA engineers at Riverhead, Long Island, the receiving station for transatlantic relay programs, haven't produced a picture yet though they have picked up the sound part of the transmission and the buzz-saw note of the television transmissions, the Associated Press reports.

At present only the daytime signals can be heard. They reach American shores between 10 a. m. and noon. Explanation for logging at this time is said by communications engineers to be due to the present intensity of sun spots which seems to favor high frequency transmissions.

New Northern Station

Not listed among the important radio chains of the world is a group of small stations in northern Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories playing a prominent role in the development of Canada's newest mining field.

Through the present meager radio facilities, airmen are kept in touch with weather reports and given directions. Mining parties isolated on the barren lands are in frequent communication with Toronto, Montreal and New York headquarters of their companies, and the growing commercial firms of several small communities in the north are linked with distributing firms.

So important has this service been that a $25,000 station will be installed at Goldfields, Sask., this year with an increased staff, and new stations will replace some of the present stations scattered throughout the bush and barren lands.

Indicative of the development in the mining camp here is the little log school house running double shift to accommodate all the students. When it opened two years ago, there were twelve pupils, but now this figure has been tripled.

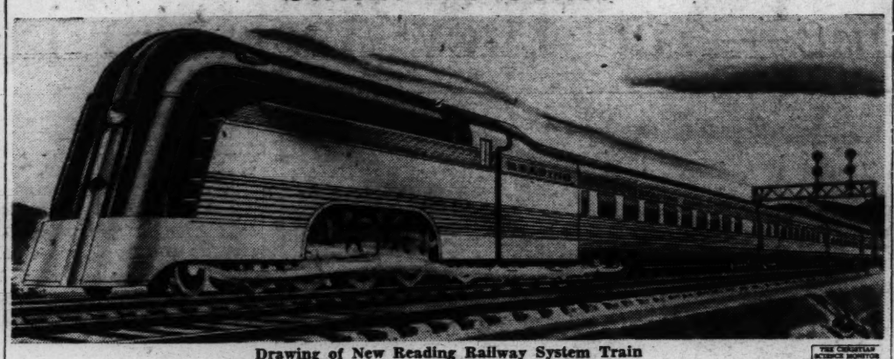
Radio Brevities

Three important radio "firsts" were claimed by radio station CKCK at Regina, Sask., which last month came on the air with its new 1000 watt transmitter and studios. The station formally went on the air on July 29, 1922, and in the next year was the first station in the British empire to radiocast a church service, the first station in Canada to radiocast a sports program, a hockey game; and the first to radiocast a long-distance remote control program in Canada, the Saskatchewan Music Festival at Prince Albert.

Key moments in the history of wireless telegraphy will be recalled in "From These Beginnings," a program to be broadcast from Daventry at 6:55 p. m., eastern standard time, Nov. 24, over GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; CSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg. The name of the late Marchese Marconi will, of course, figure largely in the program, but due tribute will be paid to all those others who helped to make radio what it is today.

An ingenious use of an inter-office communication system has been made by a small merchant who has hung the microphone near the safe in his store so that any tampering with it during the night may be heard upstairs in his bedroom over the store.

'Swish! It's Gone!'



Drawing of New Reading Railway System Train

This Stainless Steel, Five-Car, Air-Conditioned Train Will Be Operated on a Fast Schedule Between New York and Philadelphia

Judge Upholds Closed Shop

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Justice Mitchell May of the Brooklyn Supreme Court ruled today that the closed shop is constitutional in New York State and denied the request of six subway employees that they not be forced to join a union, to hold their jobs.

The subway workers, claiming the closed shop violated their constitutional right to earn livelihoods, brought suit to enjoin the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company and the Transport Workers Union of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, from enforcing the closed shop agreement under which employees in certain classifications will be discharged unless they are union members by tonight.

The agreement between the company and the union, signed Oct. 11, gave employees one month to join the union.

In denying the injunction, Justice May asserted the agreement reached by the company and the union "as the duly selected and accredited bargaining agent, for 11 out of 12 groups or categories on the rapid transit lines and buses of the said transit corporation, falls within the permissive provisions of the labor laws of this State as enacted by the Legislature, more particularly Article 20 of the labor law which became effective July 1, 1937."

He added: "A contract between employer and union, providing for what is commonly known as a closed shop, is in consonance with the public policy of the State as expressed by its Legislature."

Irrigation in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Expenditure of $400,000,000 on irrigation and tree planting projects in Saskatchewan was urged upon the Dominion and provincial governments in a resolution passed at the provincial convention here of the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada.

Reading System Plans Fast Train

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Inauguration of a new, fast passenger service between New York and Philadelphia is planned by the Reading Railway System about Dec. 1, when delivery is expected on a light-weight, stainless steel train of five cars, it was announced at the company's offices here Nov. 5.

Fastest time now made by Reading trains over the 90 miles dividing the two cities is one hour and forty-five minutes. While no schedule for the new train has been released, it is expected that the present schedule probably will be exceeded.

Pulled by a new steam locomotive sheathed in stainless steel, the train will consist of three reclining chair cars, a dining car and an observation lounge car. Built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, the cars are described in advance announcements as "luxuriously appointed."

Mirrors Play Big Part in Furniture Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Beds with mirrored "heads" and "foots," vanity tables surfaced with mirror, new furniture scaled down for small apartments, and combination furniture for many-duty service were brought out for the fall furniture market here recently.

Moreover, the newest evolution in beds which was demonstrated here is the one-piece head board for twin beds. This is one of the latest developments which is growing in popularity and resulting in a new bedroom unit. The two twin beds are fastened to the long head board which extends from the side of one bed to the opposite side of the other holding the small beds in place but leaving each one a complete unit in itself. The beds have no foots.

Mirror is being used more and more on furniture of all kinds. When it covers the outer front of drawers it is made not only for contraction and expansion but the drawers are air and suction proof so they cannot be slammed thus running the risk of breaking the mirror.

Although furniture is estimated to be 5 per cent higher in price than it was a year ago, it is much less expensive than it was a decade ago and of much better workmanship, according to one manufacturer's display at the American Furniture Mart here.

One of the most popular of the combination pieces of furniture was the long, dining room table which could be broken up into three parts, a drop leaf table in the center with two console tables at each end. When company comes or entertaining is done on a larger scale than usual the three are brought from various parts of the home and fitted together to form one long dining table.

A small chest of drawers was shown at the Merchandise Mart which was deep enough to hold the family linen supply in a small apartment but which also opened into a table large enough to seat six comfortably.

A new type of furniture coming out of the West has been evolved for the present market which combines the Spanish and Mexican, plus the Colonial of the furniture brought west in the days of the forty-niners. It is maple with a brushed yucca finish, a color taken from the yucca tree of the southwestern desert, the manufacturer explained. Plank tops show the Colonial influence while bright floral decorations on drawer fronts are traced to the Spanish, and from the Indians came the idea of the leather thongs used in various pieces.

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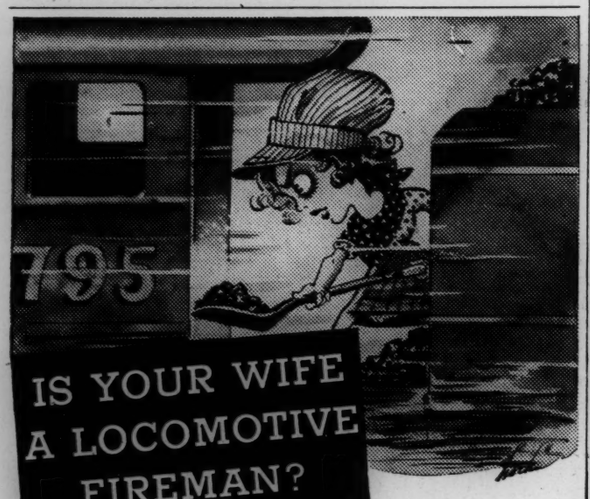

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HORSES IN SNOW: *A Painting by Edvard Munch, in the Artist's Collection, Oslo*

Poet and Peasant

"'THERE'S something haunting in its beauty.' That won't do. It's a lapse of taste, Miss Margerison."

The Professor of Composition leant forward to address the rest of the class, his long tawny beard sweeping the top of his desk.

"Miss Margerison has written for me this week an imaginary conversation with a Scottish crofter," he explained. "In many ways, it's a good essay. The background is good. Miss Margerison knows her Highlands. But her crofter speaks like no crofter in heaven or earth.

"She describes a climb up a mountainside; at the top she gets a beautiful view over a loch, slightly veiled by mist. So far quite competent. But she meets an old peasant who has lived within sight of this view all his life; and she compares her reactions to it—which have the freshness of surprise—with his.

"She makes him say: 'There is something haunting in its beauty.'

* * *

"NO PEASANT IN any country would ever say such a thing. I don't mean that country people never express themselves poetically. Far from it. But their poetry is definite, not vague, because it is based on an intimate knowledge of all that makes up nature.

"The country person loves nature not for its strangeness, but for its familiarity. He knows the trees on his land as well as he knows his relations; and so he speaks of them, not in terms of vague impression, but with an exact attitude born of loving understanding.

"The countryman is on the alert to identify any strange sight or sound. His training does not allow him the luxury of 'Celtic Twilight.'"

He paused—then added: "One day, many years ago, I walked across Exmoor from Porlock to Simonsbath in Devonshire. I passed through the village of Oare—O A R E. Does that mean anything to you?"

* * *

BLANK SILENCE.

"Do none of you young people read Lorna Doone'?"

One hand was raised from the back of the room.

"Oh, well," the Professor said resignedly, "I'd better not recommend it to you. You might try to copy its style and that would be disastrous. But, if any of you have hearts, I may say that 'Lorna Doone' was born of a great understanding of a lovely piece of nature. But perhaps I am prejudiced: I am a Devonshire man myself.

"Anyway, that day I was making a pilgrimage to the 'Lorna Doone' country; and, after leaving Oare, I waded up Badgery Water—which is spelt 'Badgworthy'—as John Ridd did the day he met Lorna. After passing through the Doone Valley, I dried my feet and set off across the moor. At twilight I reached the top of a steep hill, called the Raven's Nest. And there I spoke to a shepherd. I remarked what a wonderfully clear, still day it had been.

"He agreed. 'It was that still,' he said, 'that I *hear* Badgery for the first time in the dawning.'"

* * *

THE PROFESSOR PAUSED. Then he went on quietly: "Picture it for yourselves. Badgery was over two miles away, and it's only a hill stream. And yet that old shepherd's hearing was so acute that he could hear the bubbling water. Of course, there can't have been another sound at the time—not a bird awake and not a breath of wind. But what I want you to notice is that the old fellow spontaneously gave perfect expression to the awe he had felt. There is a rhythm about that simple sentence of his that a poet might envy.

"I could give you other examples of phrases coined by peasants which are more beautiful than any coined by the most cultured man of the world; phrases which perfectly express a rare poetic mood. But peasants often show creative imagination, too; their childlike mentalities may be so moved by an unusual happening that they spontaneously create vivid similes.

"I'd like to give you an example of this—also by a Devonshire man.

"He is my gardener, and generally he is silent, except when discussing his plants. But once he told me that, two or three years ago, he was working in a garden on the coast near Croyde. Opposite that coast, about seventeen miles away, is Lundy Island. It usually looks like a pale blue streak painted on silk. The old gardener told me that, as he was digging that day, he turned round and thought Lundy had cut adrift and floated into the bay. It was an aircraft carrier that had silently steamed in as he was concentrating on his work. You see, though most of us would have been surprised to see the ship, none of us would have had the imagination to think of an island floating to the land.

* * *

"BUT THE CREAM of spontaneous peasant poetry is given in J. M. Synge's 'In Wicklow.'

"You know, Synge is the Irish playwright and poet who conceived a new literary English based on the language of Irish peasants. He tells us he learnt much by listening through a chink in the floor to the chatter of servants in a remote country house.

"Into this Irish-English he even translated sonnets of Petrarch, and both effectively and movingly too.

"Once in Wicklow, Synge met a tramp who in his youth had been to sea and visited India and Japan. But, when the tramp's hair had grown long and white, he had set himself to explore the paths of Wicklow. And he had got to know them so well that he could go the thirty miles from Dublin to the Seven Churches without, in his words, 'putting out his foot on a white road, or seeing any Christian but the hares and moon.'"

R. A. J.

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EDVARD MUNCH is an unusual representative of nineteenth and twentieth century art. Most countries have been and still are influenced by the French, while preserving their own characteristics. Munch has been no exception, but the palette of this Norwegian painter reveals another mentality. The widely different effect of light in the Scandinavian countries makes him see things in a lighter key, and his colors are more pronounced than those of other artists. The white and the snow shine more fiercely in our eyes; and, when we see this in painting, it appears strange to us.

In his portraits Munch, with a few strokes, portrays his subjects. He tries his themes in a variety of techniques, in oils and water-colors, in etchings, lithographs and wood-cuts, and his racy and lively observation charms us. After many years, he will take up an unfinished canvas and complete it. He does not part easily with his paintings and his house is stacked with them; they are even lying piled up in his barns.

In his country house, Munch lives a retired and self-contained life. He has had many disappointments, but he finds satisfaction in his work and in the certainty that it is good. He seldom exhibits and it was quite an event when, after having shown nothing for ten years, he gave an exhibition in Amsterdam this year.

Although figure studies take a foremost place in Munch's work, of late years he has turned to the painting of landscapes and animals. "Horses in the Snow" (dated 1923) is a fine example in this latter genre. This canvas is thinly painted—as are most of his canvases. The color of the snow, on which the horses seem almost to be slithering, is white with blue. The shadows and outline of the white horse are painted in green. The glossy coat of the black horse has been laid on the canvas in bluish-green with touches of violet and brown. The whole is immensely expressive, and not for one moment does the somewhat unnatural color scale produce a sense of disturbance.

November Elm

DIGNIFIED elm, with roots deeply anchored
far beneath the surface of the sleeping earth:
dark, silent, your ebony arms uplifted
in perfect symmetry . . .
your faithful somber presence, unmoving
against November's twilight sky,
in leafless stillness stands.

I love your solemn strength;
your dark patterns of branches stencilled
on smoke and amber clouds . . .
But why have you ceased to dance
in rhythmic veils of tender green?
Why do you cast off your golden cloak
of mellowed beauty,
and stand so starkly still, so unadorned?

This, and much more, I pondered;
until I looked again, and saw
each branch alight with sparkling stars—
a tree radiant with regal jewels
and crowned with dazzling loveliness.

BEULAH FRANCES PACK

The Greatness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE third chapter of the Acts of the Apostles records a beautiful case of Christian healing. A man born lame was instantly healed by Peter, who offered this gift of God-sent health to one who had customarily begged alms of all who passed his way. The Bible relates that the beneficiary "stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." Because it occurred in a public place, quite naturally his healing attracted attention.

Peter availed himself of this opportunity to speak to the people of the power of God which Christ Jesus had made known, and his opening question was calculated to refute the supposition that such a power is personal. "Ye men of Israel," he said (Acts 3:12), "why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though by our own power or holiness we had made this man to walk?" Well did Peter know, as one who had learned of the Master, that the greatness of God is humanly demonstrable through prayerful reliance on divine power.

In all ages and places devout thinkers have perceived that infinite causation is at work in man's behalf. The acme of spiritual perception, however, was achieved by Christ Jesus, whose loyalty to God, good, as the only cause, enabled him to refute thoroughly the materialistic belief that the supposed opposite of good is real. He proved the greatness of God and exposed the illusory character of evil.

Christian Science teaches this same vital Christianity, and appeals tenderly to all men to exchange finite, material beliefs about causation and power for the adequate understanding of the great power of God. On page 13 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "If we pray to God as a corporeal person, this will prevent us from relinquishing the human doubts and fears which attend such a belief, and so we cannot grasp the wonders wrought by infinite, incorporeal Love, to whom all things are possible. Because of human ignorance of the divine Principle, Love, the Father of all is represented as a corporeal creator; hence men recognize themselves as merely physical, and are ignorant of man as God's image or reflection and of man's eternal incorporeal existence."

As yet, men glimpse but dimly the wonders wrought by God, but spiritual revelation indicates how vast they are. Divine logic convinces thoughtful men that God's universe is spiritual, boundless, safe, and eternal, and that only to material sense do limitations exist. In proportion as thought is imbued with the recognition of divine Love does human consciousness become aware of available good.

The Psalmist recorded an all too common plaint when he declared (Psalms 3:2), "Many there be which say of my soul, There is no help for him in God." The fact is, however, that there is divine help for every human need, and it does not matter how extreme that need may seem to be. All that is required is a fervent realization of the great power of God, which is always sustaining the spiritual soundness of being. Health and security are the inevitable rewards of intelligent faith in divine Love.

Before some great task, or even before the demand for faithful daily living, the individual sometimes falters with a discouraging sense of his inability to perform that which is required of him. Christian Science says that man exists to express the divine sufficiency, and that God is always the enabling power. When fears clamor, when time presses, when love seems out of the question, then is the time to turn gratefully to the greatness of God.

A student of Christian Science once had urgent need to turn to God in this way when he found that he had postponed too long a request for some money he very much needed. This sum was several thousand miles away and under the circumstances it appeared impossible to obtain. But he dwelt earnestly on the fact that God's greatness and presence mightily outweigh all belief in the absence of good, and with remarkable promptitude his need was met.

This good result of earnest prayer proved to the student that limitations are only false mental concepts which must disappear whenever God's infinitude is understood. Primarily the temptation which had been offered to his consciousness was the baseless lie that being is material, hence finite. But the Christ, Truth voiced to him the allness of God, and its availability to meet human needs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning glimpsed something of this truth which she expressed in her beautiful lines:

"God's greatness flows around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, His rest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Guds storhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I TREDJE kapitel av Apostlenes gjerninger berettes om et vidunderlig tilfelle av kristen helbredelse. En mann som hadde vært vanfør fra fødselen av, blev øieblikkelig helbredet av Peter, som skjenket ham denne gave, sundhet fra Gud, mens den vanføre ellers pleide å be dem som kom forbi ham, om almisse. Bibelen forteller at den som mottok denne gave, "sprang op og stod og gikk omkring, og han fulgte med dem inn i templet, og gikk omkring der og sprang og lovet Gud". Da hans helbredelse foregikk på et offentlig sted, var det helt naturlig at den tiltrakk sig opmerksomhet.

Peter benyttet sig av denne leilighet til å tale til folket om Guds makt, som Kristus Jesus hadde åpenbaret, og det spørsmål han innledet sine ord med, hadde til hensikt å gjendrive den formodning at en sådan makt er knyttet til personer. "Israelittiske menn!" sa han (Ap. gj. 3:12), "Hvorfor undrer I eder over dette? eller hvorfor stirrer I på oss som om vi av vår egen kraft eller gudsfrykt hadde gjort at han går omkring?" Peter, som jo hadde lært av Mesteren, visste vel at Guds storhet lar sig bevise i menneskelige forhold gjennem bønn og tillit til den guddommelige makt.

I alle tidsaldrer og i hvert et strøk av jorden har det vært fromme og tenkende mennesker som har erkjent at den uendelige forårsakende kraft er i arbeide til beste for mennesket. Høidepunktet av åndelig erkjennelsesevne nåddes imidlertid av Kristus Jesus, hvis trofasthet mot Gud, det gode, som den eneste årsak, satte ham i stand til fullstendig å gjendrive den materialistiske forestilling at den formodede motsetning til det gode er virkelig. Han beviste Guds storhet og blottstillet det ondes bedragerske natur.

Kristen Videnskap lærer denne samme levende og kraftige kristendom, og opfordrer på en kjærlig måte alle mennesker til å ombytte begrensede, materielle forestillinger angående årsaksforhold og makt med den effektive forståelse av Guds store makt. På side 13 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Hvis vi beder til Gud som en legemlig person, vil dette hindre oss fra å gi slipp på den menneskelige tvil og frykt som følger med en sådan forestilling, og vi kan således ikke fatte de under som bevirkes av uendelig, ulegemlig Kjærlighet, for hvem alt er mulig. På grunn av menneskelig uvitenhet om det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, blir All-Faderen fremstillet som en legemlig skaper; følgelig betrakter menneskene sig som rent fysiske og er uvitende om mennesket som Guds billede eller gjenspeiling og om menneskets evige ulegemlige tilværelse."

Menneskene har ennu bare sett svake glimt av de under Gud bevirker, men åndelig åpenbaring antyder hvor store og mektige de er. Guddommelig logikk overbeviser tenkende mennesker om at Guds univers er åndelig ubegrenset, trygt og evig, og at det bare er for de materielle sanser det finnes begrensninger. I samme forhold som erkjennelsen av guddommelig Kjærlighet gjennemtrenger det enkelte menneskes tanke, blir dets bevissthet i stand til å skjelne det gode som er tilgjengelig og anvendelig.

Salmisten gav uttrykk for en altfor almindelig klage da han utbrøt (Salme 3:3): "Mange sier til min sjel: Det er ingen frelse for ham hos Gud." Det er imidlertid en kjensgjerning at det finnes guddommelig hjelp for ethvert menneskelig behov, og det har ingenting å si hvor fortvilet dette behov kan synes å være. Alt som kreves er en klar og fast erkjennelse av Guds store makt, som alltid opretholder tilværelsen som åndelig sund og hel. Sundhet og trygghet er de ufeilbarlige belønninger for en på forståelse grunnet tillit til guddommelig Kjærlighet.

Det enkelte menneske vakler undertiden overfor en eller annen stor opgave eller endog overfor kravet om trofasthet i det daglige liv og har en nedslående følelse av at han er ute av stand til å utføre det som kreves av ham. Kristen Videnskap erklærer at mennesket er til for å uttrykke den guddommelige kraft og evne, og at Gud alltid er den makt som skjenker det evnen. Når frykt gjør sig gjeldende, når tiden trenger på, når kjærlighet synes å være satt ut av betraktning, er det på tide å vende sig takknemlig til Guds storhet.

For en som studerer Kristen Videnskap, var det engang en bydende nødvendighet å vende sig til Gud på denne måte, da han fant at han hadde ventet for lenge med å sende en anmodning om å få nogen penger han i høi grad trengte. Denne sum befant sig flere tusen mil borte, og under omstendighetene syntes det umulig å få fatt i den. Men han holdt alvorlig fast ved den kjensgjerning at Guds storhet og nærvær langt opveier all tro på det godes fraværr, og hans behov blev bemerkelsesverdig hurtig tilfredsstillet.

Dette gode resultat av alvorlig bønn var for den studerende et bevis på at begrensninger bare er falske begreper som må forsvinne når som helst Guds uendelighet blir forstått. Den fristelse som hadde fremstillet sig for hans bevissthet, var først og fremst den grunnløse løgn at tilværelsen er materiell og derfor begrenset. Men Kristus, Sannheten, talte til ham om Guds allhet, som er praktisk anvendelig og tilfredstiller menneskelige behov. Elizabeth Barrett Browning hadde et glimt av denne sannhet, som hun gav uttrykk for i sine vakre linjer:

"Guds storhet omgir helt vår ufullendthet.
Hans ro vår rastløshet."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Following Copenhagen Spires

COPPER-green roofs and copper-green spires: towers pointed, squared, squat, slender: steeples twisted, rounded, garlanded with golden balls: domes, turrets, minarets—pierced, swelling, crenellated—all of copper-green, picked out with gold, crowned with gold, embellished with golden clocks and golden coronets!

Bishop Absalom, who founded Copenhagen eight hundred years ago, loved towers, and so have all the Copenhageners who have lived there ever since.

Sharply pitched shop roofs of weathered red tile: mansard roofs of weathered slate: windows formed of sculptured stone: skylights bright with plants within and window boxes without, and in the very midst of the crowding roofs and steeples, crowds of masts with flags and pennants, with sails furled or flapping, marking the canals which bisect and intersect the traffic of the streets! Surprisingly, upon such old-world picturesqueness there is stamped—in the shop windows, in the lettering on signs and advertisements, in the appearance of men and women on the streets—the undeniable dash and modernity of an up-to-date metropolis.

What more pleasing way to learn the sections and directions of that jumbled congeries of buildings which remain not from the first or the second capital, but from the seventeenth and eighteenth century Copenhagen, than by taking a spire for an objective and starting for it? The street—one of many radii from the central Kongens Nytorv—leads with deceptive simplicity between shop windows glittering with silver dishes and silver spoons, billowing with the prettily glazed blue-and-white porcelain we have called "Copenhagen" since childhood; hesitates at an open square with a fountain ringed by bronze storks and enclosed with buildings, some new, some old, but all substantial, well cared for and splashed with flowering balconies. . . . But wait! Is this our street? It nods reassurance and trustingly we follow it, to emerge in a suddenly spacious plaza whose whole center is a pageant of open stalls "with roses and lilies all ablowing." Slowly now—where is the spire? The street beckons. Here you are! Over an ancient balustraded bridge—who can resist pausing for a moment to watch the fishing-boats wedged tight as matches in a box along the canal? The street marches on—straight as a die—conducts itself anew past an ivied fence, indicates a tempting short-cut and promises to meet you at the other end. Down the short-cut—more swinging golden symbols, more windows with silver spoons, and you are in a great cobbled square with a statue instead of a fountain in the center and there, plainly to be seen ahead, is your spire. Only instead of being baroque, it is twisted like a corkscrew, and twisted in the wrong direction at that! And instead of a golden crown on top of it, it has a golden figure! Come, come! This is quite wrong. You turn around slowly, carefully. Ah, there is your spire. Only now it is neither baroque nor corkscrewed, but is nothing less than the tails of four mythological dragons twisted together and rearing their coils against a sky as innocently blue and white as blue-and-white porcelain. This is absurd. You look for your street. It has darted off and disappeared around a corner and left you—where? . . . Now find your way back! Pick another spire for an objective. Remember the travellers lost in forests who tramp round and round in circles. Is that your street playing hide-and-seek and laughing at you with staccato golden jeers? No, it is the clock in a distant invisible tower, striking the quarter hour. What quarter? What hour? A steeplechase indeed!—From "Denmark: Kingdom of Reason," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

A Friendly Light Ahead

A LIGHT, a friendly light on the horizon, flashes over the waves in the darkness ahead. This is our welcome to Scandinavia. The sea grows calmer as we approach the mouth of the fjord. The water takes on a white frothiness like a coating of silk from a cocoon. The wind is warmer, now we are sheltered by the Norwegian coast. A bright red crescent moon appears on the horizon. It is in the last phase and the inside edges are jagged. Other lights now twinkle to the north, and a green one appears. We look through the night, and, first in imagination and then in reality, see the long black silhouette of the Norwegian coast. Soon we see houses with lighted windows nestling in a dark background of rocks. The Norwegians on board forget their regret at leaving England, and welcome travelers to Norway with lyrical tales of the beauties of their homeland.

A pilot boat draws near silently. The sails glide away. The pilot has climbed the storm ladder and is ready to guide the ship up the fjord. The water is now still as a lagoon. We see a tree-lined coast on one side and ahead the myriad lights of the small town at the head of the fjord. We see the dark outlines of lighthouses, whose lights appeared from the sea like stars twinkling in space.

We glide silently to the quay-side. The crash of the gangway and the sound of footsteps on the stone flags of the quay break through the night. A few people wait round the lighted wooden custom-house. The ship's crew work hard. A giant crane lands steel girders and picks up cargo. We go down the gangway. The purser murmurs that "Passengers land at their own 'reesk.'" We take the "reesk" and walk for ten minutes in Scandinavia over the cobbled road towards the town, the tall gaunt black cliff on one side, and on the other the little houses nestling in the pine-clad background of the shores of the bay. We have set foot in Norway—land of the Vikings.

L. S.

Experience

THE plane dipped low where the brown colt grazed.
And he started and trembled and snorted—amazed;
What huge bird this that glittered in sun,
While pigeons scattered as if from a gun?

The plane was gone—like drifting leaves
The pigeons settled above barn eaves,
And, reassured, the brown colt sank
His lips in a pool where sunbeams drank.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Seek Greater Freedom for Football Offense

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The first gun in the direction of a change in the football rules to meet the present situation by which the defense is distinctly superior to the offense in most of the leading teams all over the country was fired on Monday at the weekly gathering of the New York Football Writers at the Hotel Commodore, when Glenn "Pop" Warner, dean of football coaches, came out strongly in favor of giving the offense greater freedom, and bringing the goal posts back to the goal line. The first move would be to enable the attackers more chances to make greater distance in rushing attacks, by tying down the defense to more men in the line, and the latter to bring back more field-goal scoring.

He discussed in detail the present preponderance of the defense, with its four, five and six-man lines, while the offense had to have seven on the scrimmage line. He also said that the coaches were naturally conservative, and also were inclined to follow the leaders, and that the Pittsburgh and Minnesota systems, as copied by other coaches, were slowing up the games, and making them less interesting to the spectators, who liked to see scoring.

The writers came out strongly for the Fordham line as the outstanding line of any team of the East, while Marshall Goldberg, of Pittsburgh, Clint Frank of Yale, and Sid Luckman of Columbia were named with practical unanimity as the outstanding backs, and Brud Holland of Cornell and Frank Soucek of Pittsburgh as the leading ends. The coaches present also coincided in these views, with slight variations.

Heffelfinger Has Plan

Another speaker with views on the present defense situation was "Pudge" Heffelfinger, one of the greatest guards that ever played for Yale. He urged a requirement that would do away with the present stooping rule, which requires one hand on the ground, and stood strongly for the old upright position, as giving the lineman a better chance to see how the play was forming, and enabled him to break the attack even before the line of scrimmage was reached. He also deplored the tendency to utilize so many men behind the line, and the huddle.

Asa S. Bushnell, the new czar of the game and the other collegiate sports, was also present, and stated that he was already busy with his plans, and would be all ready to function as soon as the new year came in, but that he would be unable to detail his plans much before the gatherings of the coaches and officials during the holidays.

There was much talk of the important games coming this weekend, including the Yale-Princeton and the Army-Notre Dame affairs. The victory of Pittsburgh over the last named, and of Dartmouth over Princeton, with the late starts for the winners, were also under consideration, with a general expression of results, as both Notre Dame and Princeton were much cleverer at the start, and only the greater endurance of the winners finally turned the scale. The play and resourcefulness of Fordham was especially commended, and James Crowley, their coach, highly complimented on his success.

Amateur Hockey Soon

With the New York Rovers and the new team in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League—the Bronx Tigers—both in town, and only waiting for the opening of the season, hockey will pry off the amateur lid next Sunday, when the Baltimore Orioles come to Madison Square Garden in the afternoon, for the first section of the schedule, for the Hershey Cup, now held by the Rovers. Pittsburgh has dropped out this year, being replaced by the Tigers.

Three sections will be played, the first for the Hershey Cup, the second for the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup, and the third for the James J. Walker Trophy. There will be no playoff, but the total score of points for each team in the three series will be computed at the conclusion of the Walker Cup series, and the high scoring team declared the champion. Each team will play two games at home and abroad with all the others in the first series, three each in the second, and two each in the third.

The Tigers will have their home games at the Bronx Coliseum, and the Rovers will visit them in the second game of the series, a week from Friday night. Hershey will visit Atlantic City on the same night.

The first section will conclude on Dec. 26, with Hershey at New York, and Bronx at Baltimore, and the second section will follow on Dec. 29, with Atlantic City at Hershey and New York at Baltimore, and conclude on Feb. 17, with Atlantic City at New York. The final section, for the Walker Trophy, has not yet been mapped out.

Metropolitan League

Besides the Rovers game on Sunday afternoon, the metropolitan league season will also get under way, with the Manhattan Arrows and the Stock Exchange Brokers as the contenders. With the new rink at White Plains also available, the former Van Cortlandt Broncos have moved up there, and will play their home games on their own rink, while Crescent Athletic Club, adopting the Jamaica Hawks, will once more send their teams, famous in the past, into the arena once more. The full schedule for these, which is now in process of arrangement, will bring more games to the series, offering a much better test of the skill of their players than has been possible in past seasons.

Frank Magoffin, the new coach of the Bronx Tigers, who was a member of the original Crescent Athletic Club championship team, has been visiting Canadian cities for his squad, and has obtained several members of the Toronto British Consols team. Harry Marsh, the goal-tender, is one of them and others are George Boll, younger brother of the Toronto star, Buzz Boll, and Bus Benson. Two played in England last year, Ham Riley, of Hamilton, and Bus Kashner, Toronto, while others are Charles Good, Hamilton; Bull Burkart, Toronto; Jack Wilkes and Kenneth Kipp, of Brantford, and Frank Quinn, Ottawa.

Trio of Big Ten Conference Football Players

Left to Right—Capt. Ray W. King '38, Minnesota End; Jack Ryan '40, Northwestern Fullback, and Melvin Brewer '40, Illinois Guard

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 2, Montreal Canadiens 2, tie.

International-American League

No games scheduled.

American Association

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 0.
(No games scheduled tonight.)

Canadiens Fail To Draw Crowd; Tie Hawks, 2-2

National Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
American Division						
Boston	1	0	0	4	2	2
Rangers	1	0	0	3	0	2
Detroit	0	1	1	2	5	1
Chicago	0	1	1	2	5	1
Canadian Division						
Toronto	1	1	0	8	5	3
Americans	1	0	1	6	6	2
Canadiens	0	1	0	2	2	1
Montreal	0	0	1	2	4	0

Result Nov. 9

Canadiens 2, Chicago 2.

By the Associated Press

Either a thorough rebuilding or a shift in franchises seems to be in order at Montreal if big-league hockey there is to regain the popularity it once enjoyed.

Only about 4000 fans turned out last night to see the Canadiens open their season with a 2-2 tie against Chicago's Black Hawks in the only league game scheduled. That is about one third of the capacity of the Montreal Forum, which used to be jammed to the eaves every time the Flying Frenchmen played a few years ago.

Last year, when the Habitants were on top of the league's international section and Howie Morenz was sparking the team, they drew a little better but it still wasn't a profitable season. This year, without Morenz, prospects look very bad when the gala opening fails to pack the house.

The Canadiens have practically the same team that has worn the tricolor for a good many years and it may be that the fans are tired of watching the same men perform. If that isn't the difficulty, the only conclusion is that Montreal won't support two expensive National League clubs and one or the other must move.

The game itself apparently reflected the customers' lack of interest. For two periods the teams played listless defensive hockey while the Canadiens took the lead on Toe Blake's goal. In the third Bill Stewart's Hawks opened up and marched into a 2-1 lead before the Habitants followed suit.

Lou Trudel and Earl Seibert shot the Hawks ahead, then when Earl was penalized, Babe Siebert rallied the Canadiens to a successful gang play, ending with George Mantha's goal at 19:22 of the third period.

Ralph Greenleaf And Mosconi Tied

World's Pocket Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	PC
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	6	1	.857
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	1	.857
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	6	3	.750
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	2	.714
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	5	.500
J. Caras, Wilmington, Del.	4	4	.500
Benny Allen, Kansas City	5	6	.455
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	4	6	.400
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	4	7	.364
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	8	.273
George Kelly, Philadelphia	3	8	.200

High run, Mosconi, 98.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Defending champion Ralph Greenleaf of New York and Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia remained tied for first place today in the world's championship pocket billiard tournament.

Both won matches last night, Mosconi defeating Andrew Ponzi, also of Philadelphia, 125 to 82 in 19 innings. Greenleaf defeated Marcel Camp of Detroit 125 to 92 in 17 innings.

In the afternoon, Benny Allen of Kansas City defeated Charles Seaback of Boston 125 to 77 in 18 innings and Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill., lost to George Kelly of Philadelphia 125 to 117 in 18 innings.

Hammond to Leave Pro Cricket For Amateur Game

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 10 (CP)—Walter Hammond, England's greatest all-round cricketer of modern times, is leaving professional ranks and next season will play as an amateur for Gloucestershire. It is thought likely that Hammond will be seriously considered as England's captain against Australia next year.

"I am relinquishing professional cricket because I am now 34 and must consider the future," said Hammond who has been made director of a London tire company. Gloucestershire County Cricket Club has released the famous star from a professional contract that expires in 1939. There is no bar to professional cricketers resuming amateur status.

Born at Dover the son of a soldier, Hammond first stood up to the wickets in Malta, with the stumps chalked on a gun shed. His cricketing ability was noticed when he was at school in Cirencester, England, and he made his first appearance in first-class competition for Gloucestershire in 1920.

Kent, his native county, objected successfully to his qualification and it was not until 1923 that he appeared regularly for Gloucestershire. Since then he has represented England against Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India.

Holder of many cricket records, Hammond has scored more than 1000 runs in each season except 1926 when he was unable to play. In topping the averages in 1933 with 3233 runs, he made 1060 in August for an average of 106. On his third trip to Australia he became the first Englishman to score four successive centures in first-class matches in the commonwealth.

Playing against New Zealand at Auckland in 1933 he made 336 not out, the highest score of his career. On two other occasions he has made more than 300 runs in a single innings.

Hammond is also known as a magnificent slip fielder and at times a deadly medium-paced bowler. His best feat was against Worcestershire at Cheltenham in 1928 when he captured 9 wickets for 23 runs in 10 overs.

Southwest Seeks Outboard Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—The Southwest will make a strong bid for the 1938 national outboard championships, according to officials of the National Outboard Association, who already have received two definite requests for next year's titular regatta.

Boulder Dam, which sought the 1937 championships, and San Antonio, Texas, have filed official bids for the 1938 event and additional offers before the outboard racing commission meets in New York at the National Motor Boat Show in January to decide upon a site.

When the championships were originated in Peoria, Ill., in 1929, it was planned to rotate the event annually between the central, eastern and western sections of the country and this schedule was followed for three years. Officials found it impossible to adhere to this schedule later, however, and to date five championships have been held in the Middle West, three in the East and one on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco has bid for the 1939 nationals, which leaves next year's site a geographic conjecture. The 1937 title regatta was held at Richmond, Va.

Big Ten Conference

Illinois		Minnesota	
20-Ohio	6	69-N. D. State	7
0-De Paul	0	9-Nebraska	14
0-Notre Dame	0	6-Indiana	0
6-Indiana	13	39-Michigan	6
6-Michigan	7	6-Notre Dame	7
6-Northwestern	0	35-Iowa	10
38	26	164	44
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
33-Iowa State	0	12-Centre	0
7-Michigan	0	0-Minnesota	6
14-Purdue	7	13-Illinois	6
0-Ohio State	7	27-Cincinnati	0
14-Wisconsin	6	0-Nebraska	7
0-Illinois	6	10-Ohio State	0
68	26	62	19
Michigan		**Wisconsin**	
14-Mich. State	19	32-S. D. State	0
0-Northwestern	7	12-Marquette	0
6-Minnesota	39	27-Chicago	0
7-Iowa	6	13-Iowa	6
7-Illinois	6	6-Pittsburgh	21
13-Chicago	12	6-Northwestern	14
47	89	90	41
Purdue		**Chicago**	
33-Butler	7	0-Vanderbilt	18
0-Ohio State	13	0-Wisconsin	27
7-Carnegie Tech	0	7-Princeton	16
7-Northwestern	14	0-Ohio State	39
13-Iowa	0	12-Michigan	13
3-Fordham	21		
63	55	19	113
Iowa		**Ohio State**	
0-Washington	14	14-Tex. Christ'n	0
14-Bradley	7	13-Purdue	0
6-Wisconsin	13	12-So. California	13
6-Michigan	7	7-Northwestern	0
0-Purdue	13	39-Chicago	0
10-Minnesota	35	0-Indiana	10
36	89	85	33

Ducky Medwick Wins Award In The National

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—In well-deserved recognition of baseball's classiest clouting sweep since the palmy days of Ty Cobb, the Baseball Writers' Association selected Ducky Medwick as the most valuable player in the National League for 1937.

Although they "split the ballot" and gave Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs more first-place nominations than the Cardinal clouter, the committee of eight writers—one from each city in the league—more than made up for it in Medwick votes for second and third place, which counted heavily in the final point tabulation.

As a result, the No. 1 Gas House Gangster won the award, and the accompanying sporting news trophy, by two points, 70 to 68 for Gabby.

King Carl Hubbell, recipient of the award last year, wound up in third place with 52 points. Surprise of the balloting was the high total cast for the sensational "old man" rookie pitching pair of the Boston Bees, Jim Turner and Lou Fette, who were picked for fourth and fifth, respectively, with 30 and 29 points.

For Medwick the award topped off a year in which he not only achieved his long-desired goal, the batting championship, but cleaned up in just about every other important individual offensive department as well. His classic performance precipitated the season's hottest argument as to whether he or Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees is the best all-round outfielder in the game today.

He batted for .400 for most of the season, then wound up with .374 after a late-season slump. He was the league champion in runs, with 111; hits, with 237; runs batted in, with 154; doubles, with 57, and tied with Mel Ott of the Giants for the home-run crown, with 31. Not since Cobb was taking things apart in his heyday has the game seen anything like it.

With each of the eight voting experts casting a ballot for 10 choices in the order he wanted them selected, Medwick drew two first-place nominations; Hartnett three. Each was selected twice on a second-place ballot. But Medwick collected four third-place mentions, while the rest of Hartnett's votes were strung out, one each for third, fourth and sixth.

A first-place vote counted 10 points, second, 9; third, 8, and so on. In addition to Medwick and Hartnett, first-place nominations were cast for three others, Hubbell, Shortstop Dick Bartell and Catcher Harry Danning, all members of the New York Giants' family.

Third member of the Cardinal cast to win the award since the baseball writers took over the selection in 1931, Joseph Michael Medwick follows Manager Frankie Frisch (1931) and Pitcher Dizzy Dean (1934) into this particular niche of baseball's hall of fame. He has been a powerhouse among National League batsmen ever since he broke in with the Cardinals in 1932, after seasoning at Scottdale in the Mid-Atlantic League and Houston of the Texas League.

His six-year batting average is just under the .350 mark. He has always been at or near the top in slugging and timely hitting, and annually, prior to this year, threatened the batting championship. In his one world series, 1934, he hit for .379. The complete list of candidates, by votes:

Player, club	Points
Ducky Medwick, St. Louis	70
Gabby Hartnett, Chicago	68
Carl Hubbell, New York	52
Jim Turner, Boston	30
Lou Fette, Boston	29
Dick Bartell, New York	26
Mel Ott, New York	24
Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	21
Billy Herman, Chicago	19
Johnny Mize, St. Louis	18
Cliff Melton, New York	17
Charley Root, Chicago	15
Pinky Whitney, Philadelphia	13
Harry Danning, New York	10
Frank Demaree, Chicago	9
Lon Warneke, St. Louis	6
Bill Jurges, Chicago	4
Johnny Cooney, Brooklyn	4
Bill Myers, Cincinnati	2
Lee Grissom, Cincinnati	2
Heinie Manush, Brooklyn	1

Jacobus Re-elected

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, Ridgewood, N. J., today was re-elected president of the professional golfers' association of America for the fifth time in a landslide 50 to 2 vote over Alex Cunningham, Chicago. Tom Walsh, Chicago, was re-elected secretary and Jack Mackie, New York, treasurer. Jacobus' administration had been under fire on several counts during the last year with opposition coming from the Illinois section and other middlewest units. Jacobus asserted that any mistakes he made during his last term were honest ones.

Sasse Quits Grid Job

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Nov. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Ralph Sasse has resigned as head football coach at Mississippi State College.

And Talking of . . . Holland

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sporting Prowess

LONDON—Just as some folks like to talk of their exploits in the Rockies in '84 and others of the giant gooseberry that they raised in '01 (the year the Boer War ended—a most extraordinary coincidence) so do I like to talk about the lecture I gave on sport in Holland in '31. Though, quite frankly, this historic episode is introduced today only as a hint of such qualifications as exist for addressing you upon the subject of Holland's development into a really sporting nation, tense with athletic activity behind the peaceful scene of lazy windmills and rippling canals.

Now, the two things most likely to strike a casual observer in Holland these days are a bicycle, if he be sufficiently casual, and the sports craze if he be sufficiently observant to avoid a bicycle. The most popular pastime (apart from cycling home from work over countless bridges and along roads as flat as the back of your hand) being association football. There is no professional soccer, but the Royal Netherlands Football Association, with more than 40,000 amateurs on its books, is far and away the richest governing body of sport in the country.

Amateurs Hold Star "Pros"

A watching, as well as a playing, public has been created, with League matches as its staple entertainment, and it is a common thing for "big" games to attract crowds of 25,000 or more spectators. I remember that in 1935 when the English national side played in Amsterdam—a thing it has done only once so far—the desire to see the contest was so great that more than 100,000 people applied for the 40,000 available tickets. The result of that game, a victory for England by one goal to nothing, is in itself a most eloquent tribute to the caliber of present-day Dutch soccer, for the visitors, all famous professional stars in the English League, were a side very much in earnest.

The other code of British football, the Rugby Union game, has only a very small following in Holland. But there is quite an enthusiasm for the English national summer sport of cricket. Huise Katwijk and Haagsch Lyceum are "the" two cricket schools in Holland and the oldest cricket club there is the well-known "H. C. C." which often plays against touring sides from England. When the Dutch Cricket Association celebrated its jubilee in 1933 the Marylebone Cricket Club, of England, pre-eminent organization in the game, sent out a side for two special representative matches in Holland.

Among the girls and boys of Holland field hockey holds a place of honor. And this explains why the adult standard is so high. In the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928—a festival which gave great impetus to sport of all kinds in Holland—the Netherlanders reached the final and were there beaten by India, while at Berlin last year they took third place, behind India and Germany. Another field game that I have not yet mentioned is Korfball. Which may be described as the national game of Holland. It is a pastime of the netball variety, played by mixed teams of 12—six men and six women—and though it cannot be compared with football for strenuousness it is nevertheless an entertaining, fast and clever game.

Olympic Distinctions

A lack of general training facilities somewhat handicaps Dutch track and field athletics, but some very fine runners have been produced, notably M. B. Osendarp who distinguished himself in the last Olympic Games by being the first representative of the white races to reach the finishing line in what is always regarded as one of "the" events of the gathering, the 100 meters. He was third also in the 200 meters—a remarkable "double."

Holland, which has always battled with water for its very existence, contrives to obtain a great deal of amusement out of the same element. Swimming is, indeed, the sport next in popularity to association football. In Riek Mastenbroek, Holland has a woman who has proved herself to be as much in a class apart for swimming as Helen Wills Moody used to be for lawn tennis or Sonja Henie for figure-skating.

At Berlin last year Miss Mastenbroek took part in three of the four individual races for women, won two in Olympic record times (the 100 and 400-meter freestyle) and would most likely have won the third (the backstroke) if she had not lost rhythm as the result of becoming mixed up with one of the guide ropes marking the lanes in the water. Other Dutch girls who reached Olympic finals on the same occasion were Willie den Ouden, maker of several world's records, Nida Senff, C. W. Wagner, J. E. M. Waalberg and M. Selbach.

And All the Rest

It is appropriate that a nation which seems to spend so much of its time on wheels—judging by the number of bicycles on the streets—should be attracted by the competitive side of cycling. Speed aces pedalling round the race-track "pull" the public in a way exceeded only by soccer, and crowds of 20,000 exuberant fans are by no means uncommon. The amateur side of cycle-racing is overshadowed by the professional and the best performers in the one class frequently cross over to the other.

Although, by comparison with swimming, rowing is confined to a smallish section of the community, this sport is keenly practised on the waterways which abound conveniently for the purpose. Sailing is also popular—among people with money and leisure. And while on the water I should mention ice-skating, the phase of winter sport for which Holland is climatically and topographically best suited.

And now—alas!—there is no further space today to devote to the many other phases of Netherlands sporting life, which may be summarized briefly as gymnastics (the only organized sport in the general curricula of the schools), balk-line billiards, clay-target shooting, weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing, fencing, horse-riding, motorcycling, golf, lawn tennis, table tennis and, last but not least, chess, among the very greatest masters of which has stood for many years, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland.

But enough has been said, I guess, to show that sport has come to be a matter of vital interest in the Netherlands. That the rising generations are keenly enthusiastic about it. That it is, in short,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"A Dutch Treat"

Coach Schroeder Has Young Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 10—The California ice hockey team will depend upon youth and stamina in its competition against the experienced teams of the I. A. A. Ice Hockey League this winter.

In their capacity as the only college in many miles to attempt the winter sport of battle on skates, the Californians yield a point to the veteran teams of the league in experience. However, the Blue and Gold pucksters are not the ordinary college enthusiasts who have picked up the game by practicing five or six hours a week after classes. Many men in the Bear lineup come from ice hockey country and have spent much of their time skating on ice that is not artificial.

Though his team is young in years, Coach J. H. Schroeder believes that, as a whole, the California team knows enough of what ice hockey is about to make substantial competition for Industrial League teams. Goalie Fred Maycock; left forward, Ray Oakes, and his brother, Stan Oakes at center forward, all hail from the wintry regions of Alberta, Canada. Left defense Phil Rollings, and Art Neilson, right forward of the second team, are both from Massachusetts, and Carl Luth, center forward on the second string, is from Duluth, Minn.

The squad averages 175 pounds, about 25 pounds more than the average team in the I. A. A. league.

Michigan's Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 10—Michigan's winter sports coaches are busy these weeks preparing and completing their winter schedules. Only basketball has its schedule already arranged. The winter sports season will be opened Nov. 27 when Coach Eddie Lowrey's hockey team, boasting reserves for the first time in history, will meet the University of Western Ontario in the Coliseum. The basketball season will be opened at home Dec. 11 when Michigan State makes its annual cage appearance in Ann Arbor.

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Nov. 8, Fords Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON
SHUBERT • TONIGHT • 8:30
3rd Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
"TOVARICH"
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Eves. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20.

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A play by SIDNEY HOWARD—with
ETHEL BARRYMORE
DUDLEY DIGGES
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Eves. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. Tax Incl.

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CONTINUOUS 2 TO 11 P.M.

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9158
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A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
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EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
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Business and Industry

Can't Pass All Increased Costs on to Consumer, Says Edie

Commerce and Finance

Association Head Firmly Opposes Bank Unification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Calling for a sound Federal fiscal policy, balanced budget and expressing opposition to any moves toward a unification of the banking system, Orval W. Adams, in his first public address since accepting the presidency of the American Bankers Association in September, urged bankers to mobilize public opinion for the preservation of the present banking system. He spoke before the Nebraska State Bankers Association, which had just elected A. J. Jorgensen, president of the American Bank of Sidney, to head the state association.

Another speaker was Robert E. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., Chicago, who asked bankers to aid in bringing about a reduction in the price of meats.

Mr. Adams deplored the government ownership of the Federal Reserve System now proposed in Congress, asserting that it would create a banking monopoly. "The Federal Reserve System owned by the government could and would develop into the greatest monopoly ever created," he stated, "and as a money monopoly it would constitute a monopoly of the most menacing kind.

"When hasty, ill-considered legislation would impair or destroy the usefulness, the proper functioning, of national banks, it must always be possible for such banks to enter the state system, with the privilege at the same time of surrendering their membership in the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or both, and conversely, under like conditions, state banks should have the privilege of entering the national system.

"Money management," he continued, "has reduced interest rates to so low a point that banks are having difficulty in making reasonable earnings, and we cannot but look with concern on the fact that the conditions occasioning such money management continue to exist, to threaten a continuance of such money management, notwithstanding the growing evidence that they can never be remedied thereby."

Mr. Adams called the efforts of the Federal goverment to reduce its interest burden "a special income tax upon its best citizens."

"Our depositors as a class do not yet realize that they are subject to a special income tax represented by a reduction in the interest paid upon their deposits which on the average over the country amounts to about fifty per cent reduction over rates commonly paid in the past," he said; "that the government, to save itself some one hundred million dollars a year in its own interest charges, has reduced the income of its saving citizens in this proportion."

He stated that the American banking system is based upon "those fundamental principles which underlie the great concept of states' rights, namely, that we should build from the bottom up and not from the top down; that control should lie with those possessing the necessary information on which to act; that problems local to a group, a city or a state should be decided by those affected thereby and not by others. It is a system upon which American government, American industry, American finance has been built," he said.

End Undistributed Profits Tax, Plea Of Retail Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Repeal of the undistributed profits tax is urged by the Retailers National Council, a federation of 10 national retail trade associations. One proposal made is that corporations be permitted to retain a portion of net undistributed profits, with 30 per cent suggested as the figure to be free of tax.

The following resolution, adopted by the council, was made public by Herbert P. Sheets, president:

"If, in the wisdom of Congress, repeal of the undistributed profits tax is deemed inexpedient at this time, we recommend that the undistributed profits tax be amended at the next session of Congress to eliminate some of the iniquities, as follows:

"1. That amendment be made to exempt from the imposition of this tax net income to the extent required to replenish business losses of prior years.

"2. That provision be made that no corporation be penalized for failure to distribute profits, the distribution of which would violate state laws or the charter or by-laws of a corporation which were operating prior to the enactment of the undistributed profits law.

Want Clarification

"3. That provision be made for liberalization as well as clarification of the present provisions of the law which exempt from tax those profits which, under defined conditions, are to be paid within the taxable year out of current earnings to discharge a debt or are to be irrevocably set aside for such purposes.

"4. That the provisions of the law, as they affect corporations whose profits are small, be clarified to make easier the application and computation of the specific credits to which such corporations are not entitled.

"5. That provision be made for a more reasonable period during which members of industry may determine the amount of profit which has actually been earned and the amount of profit which it is essential shall be regained and in which to distribute same, and to that end we recommend that any distribution made within 90 days after the close of the taxable year shall be considered as a distribution of the profits of such taxable year.

"6. That provision be made for retention of a portion of net undistributed earnings (we suggest 30 per cent thereof) free of any undistributed profits tax.

Simplification Suggested

"The present complex federal tax system, with its inherent instability of revenue, with its obvious inequities, should be simplified through amendment, and in that belief we take for granted that the Congress believes with us that our taxation program should have as a cardinal principle the encouragement of enterprise and the preservation of the profit motive in the American economy."

Associations giving their approval to this action were: The American National Retail Jewelers Association, the National Retail Furniture Association, the National Council of Shoe Retailers, the Mail Order Association of America, the National Retail Hardware Association, the National Shoe Retailers Association, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the National Association of Food Chains, the National Association of Men's Clothiers and Furnishers.

Power Output Lower; 1.2 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended November 6 dropped 2.4 per cent to 2,202,451,000 kilowatthours in the preceding week, but 1.2 per cent ahead of 2,175,810,000 kilowatthours in the comparable 1936 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported that in change in the major geographic areas losses of 5.9 and 0.5 per cent respectively from the previous week were noted in New England and Central Industrial, while the following gains were registered: Middle Atlantic 2.1, West Central 1.1, Southern States 4.0, Rocky Mountain 9.9, Pacific Coast 11.5.

Oil Firms Extend Pipe Lines From Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A 225-mile extension of the pipe line system operated by Atlantic Refining Company subsidiaries, opened on November 1, makes it possible to pump as much as 600,000 gallons of the company's products each day directly from the Philadelphia refinery to Western New York State markets.

The new extension connects with the Keystone Pipe Line Company's lines at the state line, near Webb Mills, N. Y., and continues to terminals at Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., where facilities for storing 1,900,000 and 3,590,000 gallons respectively, have been constructed. A third terminal with storage capacity of 1,360,000 gallons has been provided at Elmira, N. Y.

Baldwin Locomotive Profit

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Baldwin Locomotive Company reported net profit of $423,638 for the nine months ended Sept. 30. The company said the nine months' statement was issued in lieu of the usual 12 months' statement to show the effects of the company's reorganization plan.

Ward Baking Co. Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Ward Baking Company reported net income for the 42 weeks ended Oct. 16 of $913,320, equal to $3.57 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock compared with $1,535,966 or $6 a share on the preferred in the same period last year.

Says Price Cuts Must Follow Lower Public Buying Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Merchandise prices must now be adjusted downward in line with lowered consumer purchasing power, stated Dr. Lionel D. Edie, economist, Tuesday, addressing some 500 executives at the second annual conference of the National Federation of Sales Executives at the Hotel Roosevelt here. He declared as fallacious the belief of manufacturers that they can pass along to consumers all of their increased labor costs.

Actual buying power of the public in January of next year, Dr. Edie stated, would be about 13 per cent under the like month of 1937, a figure derived from a 7 per cent drop in consumer income and the fact that estimates put retail prices next January at about 6 per cent higher than in January of this year.

Must Price Goods "Right"

Discussing the current recession and possible remedial measures, Dr. Edie pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board index of production has fallen from its peak of 121 in December of last year to 103 and that before the end of 1937 it will be down to about 90.

"At present," he continued, "business is in a phase of downward adjustment to some base line. There is no way possible by either government or business to stop this decline dead in its track to a new base. The chief question is whether we can take steps to hold the decline to this base line and use it as a starting point for a new recovery."

Under these circumstances, he said, business can help by seeing that goods are priced right.

"The right price," Dr. Edie continued, "is not one at which business can pass all of increased costs to consumer but is one which the consumer can and will pay to take goods off the shelves."

Inventories piled up earlier this year, the economist stated, because business calculated on inflation and got deflation. He expected that excess inventories in most industries would be worked off by the end of January and the subnormal level of stocks at that time will probably set the basis for a buying wave.

What Government Could Do

Dr. Edie declared that the Government can exert considerable favorable influence on business by: Revision of the tax laws, particularly the undistributed profits levy and the capital gains tax; relaxation of its hostile attitude to the public utilities, thus releasing the huge buying of equipment by that industry; reconstruction of the earning power of railroads on a solvent basis; change in the monetary policy, to correct the damage done in the early part of the year, when the Federal Reserve Board "slammed on the brakes too hard"; an earnest endeavor to approach a balanced budget and the adoption of a more impartial attitude toward the labor question.

The idea that labor had not been dealt with fairly within recent years was attacked by Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University. He said that price-fixing of wage rates, which does not affect total annual income of workers, is just as fallacious as price-fixing of merchandise.

Pointing out that wage rates for workers in manufacturing have undergone a series of "revolutions"" in recent years, he gave the following changes in these rates since 1914, when they were 25 cents an hour: In 1920 they were 61 cents; 1921-22, 48 cents; 1923 to 1929, 59 cents an hour; 1933, 49 cents an hour, 1937, July-August, 66 cents an hour. Wage rates, he pointed out, went up 30 per cent in the short period of the early part of the NRA, June, 1933, to January, 1934, and have advanced 15 per cent since then.

Rayon Production Sets High Record First Nine Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn production in the United States for the first nine months of 1937 totaled 181,300,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent compared with an output of 159,300,000 pounds reported for the corresponding period last year, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Output this year established a new high record for any similar period.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937, production also established a new record, amounting to 62,600,000 pounds, compared with an output of 55,100,000 pounds produced in the third quarter of 1936. Based upon output to date, the total for 1937 will substantially exceed that of 1936, which amounted to 214,900,000 pounds for the full year.

October experienced a curtailment of shipments of rayon yarn resulting in an increase in producers' stocks to a workable size for the first time in over a year. Producers' deliveries of yarn to domestic mills during October are measured by the Oragon index of 366, which compares with a 1936 monthly average of 669 and an average of 654 for the first 10 months of 1937.

Surplus stocks at the close of October increased to a 1.1 month's supply based on the average monthly shipments during the past 12 months. This compares with an 0.5 month's supply reported at the close of September.

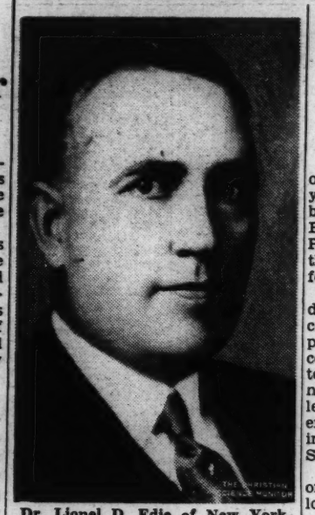
Auto Factory Sales Advance in October

NEW YORK (AP)—October factory sales of automobiles by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association totaled 340,920 cars, an increase of 94 per cent over the 175,620 for September and a gain of 48 per cent over the 230,049 for October 1936, the association estimated.

All major automobile manufacturers, with the exception of Ford Motor Co., are members of the association.

Exchange Seat Down $5000

NEW YORK—Arrangements were made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $75,000. The previous transaction was at $80,000, on Nov. 4.



Dr. Lionel D. Edie of New York

Bottom of Decline In Steel Output Seen as Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production has declined to 41 per cent of mill capacity, the lowest rate since July, 1935, when the month's total represented 38.86 per cent of the nation's capacity, says Iron Age.

Steel scrap, at an average price of $13.50 a ton, has dropped to the lowest figure since July, 1936.

Only in a few districts is steel production holding at above the average for the country.

Further reduction of pig iron production is also in process. In the Chicago district three merchant furnaces have been withdrawn from blast.

Whether the bottom of the production decline has been reached can only be determined now from week to week on the basis of incoming business, which in the past week has fallen off generally nothwithstanding the receipt by U. S. Steel subsidiaries of orders for 25,000 tons of structural steel and 20,000 tons of bearing piles for a new press shop to be built by Ford Motor Company.

Petroleum Executive Sees Industry Unfairly Taxed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—An increase of gasoline consumption for next year, in spite of current decline in business, was predicted by Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, who addressed the opening session of the institute's four-day convention here this week.

The petroleum industry has reduced the cost of gasoline by 50 per cent in the last 15 years while the petroleum tax bill has risen 800 per cent during that time, Mr. Byles told more than 1000 oil-field engineers, oil-company executives, petroleum technologists, and other leaders in the industry from oil-producing and refining areas of the United States and several foreign countries.

He urged the lowering of the cost of Government in line with the lowering of costs constantly being effected by private industry. The average wage now paid in the industry is 94 cents an hour, he said.

Tax Four Times Dividends

Commenting on the tax situation in the oil industry, Mr. Byles declared that the petroleum tax bill amounted to $1,180,876,256 last year, almost equal to the annual payroll of $1,500,000,000, and four times the amount of dividends paid out to investors.

A factor pointing to gasoline tax reduction was seen in the substantial gains in motor vehicle tax revenues obtained by the states during the past 10 months and the abolition of diversion in six states, making available for highways approximately $6,000,000 which had been diverted into other channels last year, the committee stated.

About 29,500,000 vehicles will be registered this year, a gain of approximately 1,500,000 cars, the committee estimated. Furthermore, the states will collect about $86,000,000 more in motorists' taxes than they collected in 1936, it was estimated.

"State gasoline tax receipts for the first eight months are up 10 per cent," the report stated. "At this rate, receipts for the full year should exceed 1936 collections by about $70,000,000. Other motor vehicle receipts are about 4.5 per cent ahead of last year, which should produce an additional revenue gain of $16,000,000. If the $6,000,000 saved by the elimination of diversion is added to these gains in revenue, the total surplus amounts to $92,000,000, sufficient to provide substantial tax relief to the nation's motorist taxpayers."

Tax relief of this kind is essential when one considers what the "average motorist" earns and the kind of car he rides in, the committee pointed out. According to a study made by the United States Department of Commerce, the average motorist earns between $25 and $30 a week, has never owned a new car, pays $50 annually in automotive taxes on his car worth approximately $200, and must work from 10 days to two weeks each year just to pay his automotive tax bill.

Tax Unfair, Is Contention

The committee pointed out that the petroleum industry was being taxed just as unfairly as is its customers. "Approximately one dollar out of every eight dollars received by the 182,652 federal, state and local taxing jurisdictions in the United States is contributed by or through the petroleum industry," the report stated.

"Excessive taxes are seriously hitting the 'little fellow' in this industry, as well as the larger companies," the report continued. "The average filling station does $9960 worth of business a year and collects $4080 in gasoline and other taxes, which means that collections amount to 41 per cent of a station's productive business."

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SEE PAGE 16

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day	1,048,770
1937 vol. to date	361,463,465
1936 vol. to date	413,111,200

Moderate Stock Advance Seen As Short Covering

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—A thin stock market stepped gingerly up fractions to 7 points today.

Scarcity of offerings rather than brisk demand produced the rise. Up to early afternoon gains ran to around 3 points. In the fourth hour, various issues extended upturns on skimpy turnover with volume generally at low ebb.

Financial circles said sentiment was considerably improved on the assumption the administration may change its attitude toward business.

Transactions ran at the rate of 1,800,000 shares.

Utilities enjoyed a fair vogue trading in blocks of 1000 to 7000 at moderate gains. President Roosevelt's gesture of friendship toward the utility industry gave these shares a whirl, but they showed no signs of sustained stamina for the rise.

Based on Short Covering

Brokers, noting the gloomy tone of business and industrial news, said the market's rise was mainly the result of short covering by traders who felt prices had dropped too far.

Gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Telephone, United Corp., Columbia Gas & Electric, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, Kennecott, American Can, Santa Fe, New York Central and Union Carbide.

A handful of issues with wider upswings than the general run included allied Chemical, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum and Westinghouse. Trading in these was small.

Bonds rose. Cotton and grains advanced. The pound sterling and French franc held small upturns.

The dividend of 75 cents by Pennsylvania Railroad, contrasting with a previous payment of 50 cents, brought some buying interest to the stock.

Wall Street men studied closely the President's ideas on closer working co-operation between the Government and the utilities. Some insisted the profits future of the power industry was in no way clarified by the Chief Eecutive's desire to bring about a more satisfactory relationship between the power companies and the federal authority. On this score they argued that the condition of such an arrangement imposed by Mr. Roosevelt—"fair rates" based on "fair valuation" of properties—gives rise to a highly complex problem and one likely to produce protracted disputes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Curb stocks thrust forward fractions to around 3 points in active trading today. Many utility shares were up a point or so as the final hour neared following the Administration's indication of a possibly more lenient attitude toward the power companies.

Higher-priced specialties recorded the widest gains. Pittsburgh Plate Glass was up more than 3 points and Sherwin Williams advanced about the same amount. Newmont Mining jumped around 3 points and Aluminum Company was up about a point.

Adding a point or so in the utility division were American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share and Northern States Power "A." Fractional gainers included United Gas, Standard Power & Light, American Superpower, Creole Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging and Pennroad.

Losing a little ground were Wright Hargreaves, Lake Shore Mines, Leonard Oil, Pan American Airways and Tech-Hughes.

Business Personals

J. E. Lewis, president, of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., has been elected chairman, succeeding Harry W. Croft, resigned. Richard G. Croft has been elected a director to succeed his father.

Alan E. Boles has joined the staff of General Reinsurance Corporation at 90 John Street, New York. Mr. Boles, whose father is Edgar H. Boles, president of the company, has for the past six years been connected with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Frank H. Nehr, vice-president and secretary of the Flintkote Company, has been elected a director.

Edward Robert Walsh Jr., well-known heating sales executive, will head the York Ice Machinery Corporation's newly-created automatic heating division, S. E. Lauer, vice-president and general sales manager, announced. Mr. Walsh has had a wide and varied experience in heating sales work, having been for several years manager of retail sales for Gilbert and Barker.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation announces that Chester E. Thompson, formerly vice-president of Faxon & Co., Inc., has joined the Boston office of their organization. Mr. Thompson had been associated with Lee, Higginson & Co., for more than 20 years before becoming an officer of the predecessor of Faxon & Co. in 1929. Harvey M. Fickett has also become associated with the Boston office, in charge of sales in New Hampshire.

Carl M. Snyder has been appointed manager of appliance sales for the General Electric Company. Mr. Snyder has been manager of the General Electric Home Bureau in New York, and will be succeeded in that post by Clifford W. Stuart, who for the last six months has been assistant manager and who is secretary of the appliance sales committee.

H. Stuart Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., has been elected president of the Cambridge Rubber Co., of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Hotchkiss, who has been connected with the rubber industry for 30 years, was formerly a vice-president of the United States Rubber Co. and president of the General Rubber Co. and United States Rubber Plantations, Inc.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	3	51½	51	51½	Nov 9
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	22	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
28⅛	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Nov 9
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	5	24	24	24	+1⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 8
80¼	48¼	Air Reduction (1a)	50	51¾	50⅝	51⅜	+1¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	45	12	11½	12	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	21	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
68½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	10	15¾	14½	14½	+ ½
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 3
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16	15⅜	16	+2
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	8	20	19	19½	+ ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	7	9½	9	9¼	— ¾
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	22	165	160	165	+8
17⅜	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	15	14½	14¾	
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	30	11	10½	10¾	+ ½
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	53	52⅞	53	
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	45	47½	44	47½	+4
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	13	14⅜	12⅞	14⅜	+1⅜
8⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 4
114⅞	57½	Amerada (2)	25	64	61½	64	+3½
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	60	60	60	Nov 9
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	18	15	14	15	+1⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	12	37¼	36	37⅛	+2¼
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	21	89¼	87	89	+3
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	158½	158½	158½	Nov 8
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	18	23⅜	21¾	23¼	+2¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	12	43¼	40¾	43¼	+3¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	32	17⅞	16¾	17⅞	+1½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 6
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Nov 8
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8	7⅜	7⅝	Nov 9
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	15	15¾	15	15½	+1⅜
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	3	18	17½	18	+1½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	83	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	3	21	20½	20⅝	Nov 9
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	6	28	27	27¾	+1¾
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	21	13¼	12½	13¼	+1¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23	23	23	Nov 9
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	38½	38	38½	Nov 9
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 4
17¾	6⅝	Am International	22	8⅜	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	13	20½	19½	20¼	+2¼
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	70	70	70	+1
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	26	15	14	15	+1
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
68¾	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	15	32⅜	31	32⅜	+2⅞
129½	102	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
16½	3	Am Power & Light	217	8	7⅞	7⅞	+1⅛
87¼	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	13	50	49¼	49½	+4
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	14	43	41	43	+4½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	114	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1¼
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	57	25⅝	24½	25½	+1½
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	80	78	80	+2¾
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	21	20¾	20¾	
29	7½	Am Seating (¾g)	5	15¾	15¼	15¾	+1
105¾	45¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	92	52½	49¼	52	+4¼
154	128¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	127½	127½	127½	—1¼
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Nov 9
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	32	29⅜	28¼	29¼	+2⅜
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	30½	30	30½	+ ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	114	114	114	+2
25⅞	14	Am Sum Tob (1a)	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 9
87	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	151¾	150	151¼	+1¾
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	70¼	69	69	+ ½
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	72	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	15	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	186	14¾	13⅝	14¾	+2⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83½	82	82	
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	6	6	6	+ ⅝
79	36½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	39¼	38½	39¼	+1½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	40	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	36	36	36	Nov 6
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	242	30¼	28⅝	30¼	+2¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	*4	46	43	46	+5
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+1⅜
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+1¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Nov 8
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	25	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	+1
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	31	42½	40	42½	+3
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	4	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	*1	75½	75½	75½	
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1'	40	40	40	Nov 8
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	59	41½	39¼	41½	+3¾
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	79	78	79	+1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	26	28⅜	26¼	28	+2¾
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	14½	13¾	14½	+¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	13	23¼	22½	23¼	+1½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1¼
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	10	9⅛	10	+1¼
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	Nov 9
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	Nov 8
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	10	9½	9½	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	34	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	72	9¼	8⅜	9¼	+1⅜
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	89	13⅞	13	13¾	+1
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	10	17¼	16½	16¾	+1
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34½	34½	34½	+1
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	16	17¾	17	17¾	+1
32	9	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	40	15⅜	14¾	15¾	+1
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Nov 8
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	18	17½	17½	
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	—3
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	Nov 8
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	48	14¼	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	16	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	4	38¾	37	38¾	−2½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	208	53½	49¾	53	+5
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅝
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	52	96	93	96	+2½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	29	29	29	−1½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	2	17	17	17	+1¼
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	14	13¼	12½	13¼	+1
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	74	24½	23½	24⅜	+1½
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	12	30¼	29½	29¾	— ½
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15	15	15	Nov 9
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	28	20	19⅝	19¾	
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	34	32½	31½	32½	+2
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	1	1	1	Nov 8
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	22	21½	22	+1
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	21	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅞
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	35	26½	25½	26½	+1¼
53½	32	Briggs & Strat (5)'	2	33	32	33	Nov 9
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	31¾	31¼	31¾	Nov 9
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	Nov 8
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	28	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅞
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	6	38½	38	38¼	+ ¾
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	15	24⅜	23	24⅜	+1⅞
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	15	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	15	10¾	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	26	6	5½	5	+ ⅜
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	8	17½	16¼	17½	+1½
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	38	35½	38	+2¾
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	31	20⅜	18½	20¼	+1⅝
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	14	3	3	3	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11	Nov 5
18¼	5⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	*6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Nov 9
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	4	3¾	4	+ ¾
33¾	6	Byers Co	10	11½	10⅜	11½	+1½
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	Nov 9
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	+1
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	18	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	47	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+1⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	17¾	17	17¾	+1¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	29	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ½
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	53	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
61½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (1½g)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1¾
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅝	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	18½	18⅛	18½	Nov 8
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	10	98	95	98	+3½
100	50½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	15	56½	53	56	+3¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	2	102	102½	102½	−2½
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	18	23¾	21	23¾	+1
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)		100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	27	27	27	Nov 9
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	12	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6	6	6	Nov 8
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
86⅜	40	Cerro de Pas (4a)	40	45	42¼	45	+3⅜
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	13	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & P (2)	3	32½	31⅞	32½	+1½
48	5	Checker Cab	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Nov 9
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	52	40½	38⅝	40½	+2¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Nov 6
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	1	50	50	50	+2
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	11	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19⅜	3	Chi & N W pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 9
18¼	1	Chi Gt West pf	5	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
33	6	Chi Pneu T	19	13¼	12½	13⅛	+1⅜
45	19	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	30⅜	30½	30¾	+1¾
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1½	1½	1½	Nov 9
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 8
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
22¼	12	Chick Cot Oil	4	13⅜	13	13	Nov 6
15⅞	3	Childs Co	8	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	*296	71¾	68¾	71½	+4⅜
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	20	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ¼
10⅝	2	City Stores	5	4⅛	4	4	Nov 8
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	6	29	28	29	+2
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	9	29¼	29	29	+ ½
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	5	33	30¾	33	+3¼
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	10	122	120	122	+3
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Nov 4
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	17	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ¾
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 4
62¾	20¾	Coll & Atk (5g)	5	31¼	31	31¾	+4½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	12	17¾	16¾	17⅜	+3⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	2	20½	20	20½	+1¼
21½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	5	19½	19⅜	19½	Nov 9
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45x)	449	10½	9⅞	10½	+1½
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	10	16½	15¾	16½	+1¼
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31¾	31	31¾	+ ½
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	81	80	81	+3
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	16	43	42½	43	+1¾
114	86⅞	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Nov 9
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	47	46	47	+2
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Nov 5
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	36	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	404	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
75⅝	35	Comwith & So pf (3)	22	44¾	42½	44¾	+3¼
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	7½	7	7½	Nov 8
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	25⅜	25½	25⅝	+1⅜
19¼	9¾	Congress Cigar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 9
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	8	13	12	13	+2
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	2	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	170	27½	26½	27½	+2½
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	94	94	94	−1
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	2	2	2	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	3	8	7¾	8	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	41	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	Nov 9
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	3	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ½
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 5
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	3	83¾	83	83¼	Nov 9
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	24	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	13½	13	13½	+1¼
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	74	74	74	Nov 8
69¼	41¼	Cont Can (3)	15	48	47⅜	47½	+1¼
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	6	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	.29	28¾	29	+1
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	38	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	28	33	31¼	33	+2
23⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	2	16½	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅜
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	18	57	56	56½	+1½
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
10¼	3	Coty	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
56½	24	Crane Co	28	30	28½	30	+4¼
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	92	90¾	92	+2
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	23½	23½	23½	Nov 9
28¾	7	Crocker Radio	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	21	38½	37⅞	38½	+3
56½	37⅜	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	38	38

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Raw Wool Market Continues Quiet During Past Week

Weekly Wool Review

The market for raw wool is virtually stagnant, a condition just contrary to that usually prevailing at this time of year. Consumption of wool is now ordinarily at the peak for the entire year and the mills have their buyers continually in the market for large quantities of wool. But instead, the buyers go to market without their basket—merely to shop around and ascertain the asking prices of chief holders of the raw material. This is particularly true of the buyers for worsted mills that use heavy poundage.

Actual sales of raw wool in the Boston market are few, are of small volume. Quotations are purely nominal.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, a federal organization for orderly marketing of wools, and the largest single holder of wool in the country, urges a domestic wool price basis, figured on the world price of wool, plus the 34 cent-a-pound duty. But overseas markets are weaker, Australia quotations easing from the level of a week ago.

From Texas come reports of the sale of several hundred thousand pounds of 12-months wool at prices figured to be close to 70c a pound, clean, landed Boston. Small trading in Wyoming, too, is figured at about the same price, landed Boston.

Mohair is more or less neglected with practically no change in this branch of the market. Prices are nominal, as in wool, and stocks are small in seaboard markets.

Wheat Prices Show Decided Uptrend

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Stirred chiefly by fears of increasing crop damage in Argentina, wheat prices showed a decided trend upward today.

Freezing weather is predicted for tonight in Argentina, and much of the Argentine wheat crop is reported as in a condition to be hurt. Export business in North American wheat today was estimated to be of fair volume.

At the close, wheat was ⅞-2 cents above yesterday's finish, Dec. 89⅛-¼, May 89-89¼, corn unchanged to ¼ off, Dec. 56-56⅛, May 58⅛-⅝, and oats ⅛-½ up.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼ %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛ %	⅛@ ⅛ %	⅛@ ⅛ %
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
4-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛ %	⅛ % @ ⅛ %
Short bills	⅛	⅛ @ ⅛
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅝d 20⅛d
Bar gold	140s 3d	140s 142s 6d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires 3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta 3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen 4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig 4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon 4
Kansas City	1½	London 2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors 4
New York	1	Madrid 5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo 4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa 2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris 3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague 3
Athens	6	Riga 5
Amsterdam	2	Rome 4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm 2½
Berlin	4	Sofia 5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo 3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna 3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw 5
Budapest	4	

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.00¼	$5.01⅛		$4.8397
Cables	5.00⅛	5.01⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0340	.0340		‡
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1706		.1695
Switzl'd—franc	.2318	.2323		‡
Italy—lira	.0527	.0527		.0526
Germany—mark	.4043	.4049		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5545	.5553		‡
Sweden—krona	.2579	.2585		.4537
Norway—krone	.2514	.2520		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2233	.2239		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1887		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350		‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1899		.1893
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0296
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2995	.2990		.9728
Brazil—milreis	.0560	.0560		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2575		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5950‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2916	.2925		.8440
India—rupee	.3777	.3784		.6180
Java—florin	.5561	.5569		.6803
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3137		*
Shanghai—dol	.3962n	.2987n		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5837	.5887		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0005	1.0006		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Peaper pos. n Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON Nov. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 8: Receipts, $41,145,167; expenditures, $33,308,262; balance, $2,671,357,436; customs receipts for the month, $9,242,916. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $2,112,352,679; expenditures, $2,762,785,766, including $748,-974,654 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $650,433,097; gross debt, $37,620,581,708, an increase of $904,026 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,-803,962,726, including $1,272,414,142 of inactive gold.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future, 11.00; export, 10.18. Tin firm; spot and nearby, 44.75; future, 44.75. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis, 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future, 5.75. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.25	105.25	105.25
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.22	106.22	106.23
4	3½s '41	106.20	106.19	106.20
1	3⅜s '47-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
4	3¼s '45-43	106.24	106.22	106.22
13	3¼s '46-44	106.19	106.17	106.17
15	4s '54-44	111.22	111.21	111.21
5	2¾s '47-45	102.27	102.27	102.27
1	3⅜s '56-46	109.26	109.26	109.26
1	3⅛s '49-46	104.30	104.30	104.30
4	2¾s '51-48	100.29	100.29	100.29
4	3⅛s '52-49	104.18	104.18	104.18
14	2½s '53-49	98.8	98.5	98.5
11	2¾s '54-51	100	99.29	100
2	3s '55-51	102.30	102.30	102.30
6	2⅞s '60-55	100.18	100.18	100.18
4	2¾s '59-56	99.20	99.18	99.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	2¾s '47-42	101.24	101.24	101.24
1	3s '49-44	102.16	102.16	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

10	2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.28	100.29
1	2¼s '44-42	100.22	100.22	100.22
29	3s '52-44	102.16	102.16	102.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104	103	103
2	Alb & Sou 3½s '46	99	99	99
4	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	57	57	57
27	Alleghany 5s '44	78½	78	78¼
19	Alleghany 5s '49	64⅞	64	64
1	Alleghany 5s '50	38	38	38
17	Alleghany 5s '50 st	27	26½	27
7	Allied Strs 4½s '50	92½	92	92
82	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103	102⅞	103
12	Am & For2P2Ss 2030	63	62½	63
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	96	96	96
29	Am T & T 5½s '43	111	111⅜	111⅜
39	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	99¾	100
4	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅝	100	17-32
36	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	100
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	107	105½	107
68	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
18	Arm Del 4s '57	91	90⅝	91
23	Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90⅛	90⅛
17	AT & SF 4s '95	109	108¾	109
5	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	104	102¾	104
10	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	105	104⅞	104¾
1	AT & SP 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
14	A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	93¼	93½
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34¼	34⅛	34¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
1	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	63	63	63
1	Bald Loco 5s '60 st	102	102	102
32	B & O rfg 6s '95	54¾	53¾	54⅛
51	B & O 1st 5s '48	81⅛	80½	81⅛
31	B & O rfg 5s '95	47⅛	45½	47⅛
35	B & O 5s '96 P	46⅛	46	46
36	B & O 5s 2000 D	45½	44⅞	45⅛
145	B & O cv 4½s '60	40½	39	40½
24	B & O 4s '48	78½	76⅞	78
2	B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	72½	72½	72½
11	B & O 5s S W '50	64	63½	63½
1	Barg & P 4s cv '51 st	107½	107½	107½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
12	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	101¾	102¼
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93	93	93
47	Boston & Me 5s '67	51¾	50¼	51¾
36	Boston & Me 4¼s AJ '61	46⅝	45⅜	46⅜
2	Boston & Me 5s '55	52	52	52
1	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
1	Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	10	10	10
15	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	102	101½	101½
18	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	63½	62¾	63½
2	Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	111	111	111
7	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
52	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞
16	Buf R & P 4½s '57	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	59	60
2	Camag Sug 7s'42 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	114⅞	117⅜	117⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113	113¼
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
6	CanPac 5s '44	112	111¾	112
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Can Pac 4½s '60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10	Can Pac 4s perp	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77½	77½	77½
3	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	23	22	22
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8½	8	8½
24	Cen of Ga cm 5s '45	12⅞	11½	12⅞
2	Cen Hud G&E 2½s '65	106	106	106
25	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	97	96¾	97
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
14	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	99½	99	99½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	37	37	37
6	Certain-td 5½s '48	60½	59½	60½
10	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	C&O 3½s '96 D	95¼	94¾	94¾
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	31¼	31¼	31½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
17	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1	Chi & Ill 5s '51	16	15½	16
15	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20⅞	21
171	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11½	10¾	10⅞
99	CMSP&P aj 5e 2000	4½	3⅞	4
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	31	31	31
11	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¼	29	29¼
13	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
12	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	20	20	20
57	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	7½	6¾	7
20	Chi & NW 4½ 2037	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
59	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
11	Chi & NY 3½s '87	18½	18½	18½
5	CRI & P 4½s '52	8⅞	8¾	8¾
8	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5¼	5½
22	C R I & P 4s '88	19¼	19	19¼
15	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9¾	9½	9½
23	Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90⅛	90⅛
17	AT & SF 4s '95	109	108¾	109
5	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	104	102¾	104
10	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	105	104⅞	104¾
1	AT & SP 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
14	A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	93¼	93½
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34¼	34⅛	34¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
1	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	63	63	63
1	Bald Loco 5s '60 st	102	102	102
32	B & O rfg 6s '95	54¾	53¾	54⅛
51	B & O 1st 5s '48	81⅛	80½	81⅛
31	B & O rfg 5s '95	47⅛	45½	47⅛
35	B & O 5s '96 P	46⅛	46	46
36	B & O 5s 2000 D	45½	44⅞	45⅛
145	B & O cv 4½s '60	40½	39	40½
24	B & O 4s '48	78½	76⅞	78
2	B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	72½	72½	72½
11	B & O 5s S W '50	64	63½	63½
1	Barg & P 4s cv '51 st	107½	107½	107½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
12	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	101¾	102¼
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93	93	93
47	Boston & Me 5s '67	51¾	50¼	51¾
36	Boston & Me 4¼s AJ '61	46⅝	45⅜	46⅜
2	Boston & Me 5s '55	52	52	52
1	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
1	Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	10	10	10
15	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	102	101½	101½
18	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	63½	62¾	63½
2	Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	111	111	111
7	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
52	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞
16	Buf R & P 4½s '57	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	59	60
2	Camag Sug 7s'42 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	114⅞	117⅜	117⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113	113¼
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
6	CanPac 5s '44	112	111¾	112
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Can Pac 4½s '60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10	Can Pac 4s perp	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77½	77½	77½
3	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	23	22	22
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8½	8	8½
24	Cen of Ga cm 5s '45	12⅞	11½	12⅞
2	Cen Hud G&E 2½s '65	106	106	106
25	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	97	96¾	97
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
14	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	99½	99	99½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	37	37	37
6	Certain-td 5½s '48	60½	59½	60½
10	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	C&O 3½s '96 D	95¼	94¾	94¾
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	31¼	31¼	31½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
17	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1	Chi & Ill 5s '51	16	15½	16
15	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20⅞	21
171	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11½	10¾	10⅞
99	CMSP&P aj 5e 2000	4½	3⅞	4
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	31	31	31
11	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¼	29	29¼
13	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
12	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	20	20	20
57	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	7½	6¾	7
20	Chi & NW 4½ 2037	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
59	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
11	Chi & NY 3½s '87	18½	18½	18½
5	CRI & P 4½s '52	8⅞	8¾	8¾
8	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5¼	5½
22	C R I & P 4s '88	19¼	19	19¼
15	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9¾	9½	9½
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6	Ch Un Sta 3⅜s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '51	105¼	105	105
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	95½	95½	95¼
9	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
4	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Cin Un Term 3⅛s '71	105	105	105
10	CCC&StL 4½ '77	72½	72½	72½
1	Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	ClevUnTerm 5s '72	101	101	101
7	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	96½	96¼	96½
1	Col P & I 5s '43	100	100	100
6	Col & So 4½s '80	43	41	41
11	Colmbia C 5s '52 May	94	93½	93¾
53	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	92	93
1	Col Ry&Ltg 5s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97	97½
50	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100	100	100
10	Com'l Ins Tr 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
20	Con Oil 3⅛s '51	96	96	96
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103¼	103½
2	Consum Pow 3⅛s '65	104	103¾	104
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	Crown Wll 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
12	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41	40	41
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	47½	47½	47½
20	Dayton P&L 3⅛s '60	107	106⅝	106⅝
6	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	65	64⅜	65
28	D&RG 4s '36	14½	14	14½
8	D&RG West 5s '55	7⅞	7	7⅞
7	D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	7	6¾	7
10	D&RG West 5s '78	11	11	11
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112½	112⅝
5	Det Ed 3½s '66	104⅜	104¼	104¼
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106⅞	107
11	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102¾	102½	102¾
8	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
71	Erie rfg 5s '67	45½	44½	45⅜
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	45⅝	44¾	45⅜
6	Erie gen lien 4s '96	56½	56⅜	56½
6	Erie cv 4s '53A	49	49	49
1	Erie cv 4s '53B	49	49	49
3	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101	101
13	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104½	104	104
3	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	53	53	53
39	Goodrich 4½s '56	98⅞	98½	98¾
9	Goodrich 6s '45	95½	94¾	95½
2	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103	102¼	103
1	Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
112	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	104	103⅜	104
37	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94¼	92½	94¼
3	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	82	82
78	G Bay & W deb B	9½	8¾	9¼
5	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
24	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51	50¼	51
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	54	54	54
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	48	47½	47½
21	Ill Cen 4s'55	50¼	49	50¼
26	Ill Cen 4½s '66	43	42	43
33	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50	49	50
22	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	44¾	44¾
4	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¼	104	104¼
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56½	56½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	57	57	57
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	21	21	21
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54½	54	54
11	Interlake Iron 4s '47	80	79	79½
35	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5½	5⅜	5⅜
22	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	22	21	22
10	Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	21	21	21
22	Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	67	67½
1	Int MerMar 6s '41	57	56	57
1	Int Paper 5s '47	93½	93½	93½
52	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	95¾	85	85¾
5	Int T&T 4½s '52	57½	57½	57½
32	Int T&T 5s '55	61½	60	61*
10	KCFt&SMem 4s '36	29½	29¼	29½
4	KCFt&SM 4s '36 ct	27¼	27½	27½
11	K C South 5s '50	65½	65	65½
10	K C South 3s '50	75½	75	75⅝
5	Keith2B F 6s '46	89½	89½	89½
7	Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101½	101¾
20	Kresge Found 4s '45	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	Lac Gas 8s '42A	52	52	52
28	Lac Gas 5½s '53	65½	64¾	65
13	L&SMSB 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
23	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
2	Leh C & N 4½s '54A	75	75	75
2	LehBal Coal 5s '74	33¼	33	33¼
9	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	37½	36¼	37¼
16	Leh Val 4½s 2003	33⅜	32½	32½
33	Leh Val 3½s '53	32	31¼	31¾
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	128	128	128
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122½	122¾
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	106	106
42	Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4	Louisa & Ark 5s '69	71	71	71
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	L&N AtlKnox&Cs'55	112½	112½	112½
9	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1	Maine Cen 4s '42	96½	96½	96½
5	Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	46¾	46	46¾
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¾	31½	31¾
16	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31	30	31
18	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99¾	98½	99⅝
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99½	99¼	99½
8	Met Ed 4½s '56	107⅝	107⅛	107½
1	MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	101	101	101
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Mil&Sparta&NW 4s'47	17	17	17
1	MSPS&SMarie 5s '38	13	13	13
4	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	15	15	15
11	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	15	14	15
16	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	49¼	47½	49¼
16	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	25	23	25
2	M-K-T 4½s '78	43	43	43
10	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	42	41½	42
14	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
36	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21½	21	21½
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	19	19	19
29	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20½	21
21	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21	20½	20½
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	19½	19½	19½
28	Mo Pac 5s '80H	21	20½	21
40	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	20½	21
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	19	19	19
39	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅞	7	7⅛
11	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	20	20	20
21	Mob & O 4½s '77	15	14⅝	15
14	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90½	90	90
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	65	65	65
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	75	75	75
63	Nat Dairy 3¾s '61ww

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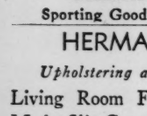
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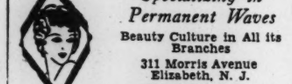
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GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors *and* Dealers
563 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Market 3-3845
Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Washington Florist
INC.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
565 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- {7055 / 7056

A Specialty

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette Beauty Shop
The Supreme Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No chemical heat, no wire, no discomfort.
124 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-9611

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

NEWCOMBE'S
Gift & Party Shop
293 PARK AVENUE
Greeting Cards—Christmas Cards
Men's and Ladies' Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Bags—Men's Ties
Lamps—Pottery

Island Park Florist
Middle West Broadway Bridge
Potted and Cut Chrysanthemums
at Reasonable Prices
Why not let us demonstrate our ability to furnish supplies for outside and inside holiday decorations.
Free Delivery *Phone S. 2-9206*

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that come in response to Daily Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Beautiful Styles—Latest Materials—All Sizes
At Considerable Savings
May We Serve You?
PARK
SAMPLE DRESS HOUSE
226 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-7157

RIDGEWOOD

PACKARD
for the finest in new cars and for greater values in used cars.
T. B. McGUIRE Inc.
51 CHESTNUT STREET
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Delicious Home-Made
Candies and Ice Cream
Fresh Salted Nuts
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave. Ridgewood, N. J.

JERRY'S
SEA FOOD MARKET
Our Motto, "Real Quality"
Fresh Fish and Sea Food Received Daily. Clam Chowder every Friday.
Phone orders delivered promptly.
30 PROSPECT ST. Phone R. 6-5873

Louis Weinberg
Clothier—Haberdasher—Hatter—Shoes
Manhattan Shirts
Cleaning and Tailoring
Since 1889
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Co.
Try Ours, the Better No-Rubbing Wax for Linoleum and Floors
at 39c a pint or 69c a quart
130 Park Ave., Ru. 2-6130

It is not too early to think of CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
at
WERNER'S
5 Sylvan St. Tel. RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

SU. 6-4068 *Fine Upholstering*

G. I. McNeil
Furniture - Carpets - Draperies
55 UNION PLACE

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-1070

TRENTON

Goldberg's
Trenton's Largest DEPARTMENT STORE
Offers thrifty buying of all Apparel and Home Needs for winter.
Shop during "Trenton Week"
Open Saturdays till 9 p. m.
BROAD AND FRONT STREETS
Phone 3-4111

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

Duffield's Market
Fruit and Produce Market
Cor. Spring and Calhoun Sts. Tel. 3-2628
Trenton, N. J. Free Delivery

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON
(Continued)

MISS FROME
Harper Method Shop
BEAUTY COUNSELOR
Distinctive Permanent Waving
246 West State St. Trenton, N. J.
Phone 9405

Call 8228
Hooper's PAINTS
Store: 8-10 So. Warren St.
1868 So. Broad St.
Office of Hamilton

UNION CITY

The Rose M. Boening Style Shop
COATS DRESSES
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
Perfect Alterations Free
Clothes in the Ultra Modern Fashions
REASONABLY PRICED
650 Bergenline Ave. Palisade 6-4089

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
Mason Materials . Hardware
Paint

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Phone
Opp. City Hall Plfd. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts
Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

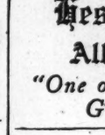
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ALTOONA

WOODWORTH'S
1115 Twelfth Street
We Always Consider It a Pleasure to Serve You

BETHLEHEM

Spinets and other Pianos

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KIMBALL
at
Goodenough's
451 Main St., Bethlehem, Penna.
41 North 4th St., Easton, Penna.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Erie Book Store
17 East 8th Street
Our Stock of Christmas Cards Now on Display
—ORDER EARLY—
If you would like a fine catalogue of the Best Books for Christmas Phone 23-354 or send us a postcard.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Select Hand Made Underwear Now For Christmas

CHAS. O. JOHNSON & SONS
924 PEACH STREET
COLD weather need not bother you if you are protected by one of our
Fur or Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats
For daytime or evening wear you will be properly garbed if you have one of the new modes offered in our up-to-date collection of dresses.
Quality Style Money Saving
Shop at JOHNSON'S
PHONE 22-359

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 State Street

Susquehannah Silk Lounging Robe
Monogrammed free of charge to personalize your Christmas Gift.
$15
P. A. MEYER & SONS
ERIE

B. F. SIEGER
WATCHES
Longines — Hamilton
Elgin — Waltham
Adopt our lay-away plan
14TH and TURNPIKE ST.

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

THE ERIE RADIO CO.
Featuring the New 1938
Philco — Zenith — Crosley
— RADIOS —
Any model demonstrated in your home free of charge.
—Easy Terms—
Expert Service on All Makes
28 West Ninth St. Phone 40-183

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Nesco Enameled Ware and Japanned Ware for Gifts

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Less Than 31 Shopping Days till Christmas
Select That Diamond or Watch Early
107 West 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll Be On the Watch for You"

HATS
Custom Made
Colors Matched or Made of Your Materials
GLADYS PORTER
824 State Street Second Floor

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
— FIRESTONE TIRES —
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Prestone—Lubrication
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Tune in the World with a New 1938 Aria Radio
Exclusively in Harrisburg at
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
Phone 2-3136
Stanley R. Lingle
Florist
Flowers by wire to all parts of the world.
933 N. Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
PERMANENT WAVES
$5.00 and $7.50
Other Services $.50 each
KAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
320 Pine St., Steelton Phone 9-3334

Hughes Drapery Shop
Interior Decorations and Gifts
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

1938
CHEVROLET
"The Car That Is Complete"
J. Russell Rodenbaugh
representing
BRYNER CHEVROLET
Ogontz 172 Majestic 1116

SOUSAN'S
PHARMACY
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Hand-Colored Etchings
Box Assortments
8023 YORK ROAD

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Ocean Spray

CRANBERRY SAUCE
We stock many Monitor-advertised items
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED

We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

gifts
for christmas
the danish silversmith
unusual hand-wrought silver
lingerie jewelry
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
Phone orders gladly taken.
109 So. 18th St., Philadelphia RIT. 1882
All types of Fine Needlework, Mending, Monogramming, Children's Clothes, Infants' Wear

PITTSBURGH

Jones Book Shop
Christmas Suggestions
Books, Bibles and Stationery
Magazines
Greeting and Christmas Cards
Circulating Library
437 Wood St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

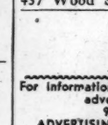
The Allied Refrigerator
Exclusive with Pomeroy's, offers more than particular folks demand in an electric refrigerator.
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
WALTER E. DIETRICH, Propr.
Stationers
Typewriters Fountain Pens
Multigraphing
115 N. 6TH STREET Dial 5453
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241


"One good turn deserves another"
A Permanent Wave You'll Enjoy
$3.50 to $7.00
Beauty Craft Salon
Helen M. Wix 506 Walnut St. Dial 37430

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

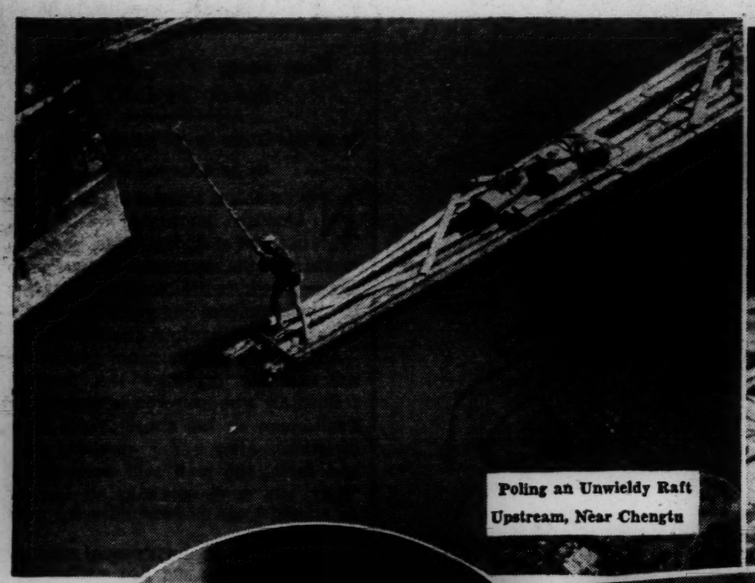
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Member of the Monitor Camera Club Introduces Us to Some Friends in China



Poling an Unwieldy Raft Upstream, Near Chengtu

Mat Weaver on the Streets of Chengtu

On the Way to the Pagoda of Wen Fung Tah, Chunking

Buddhist Priest of the Famous Lama Temple, Peiping

Chinese Boy Leaves the Mountains for the City

Moon Gate in English Baptist Mission, Sianfu

Umbrella Is an Important Part of This Patriarch's Costume

Photographs by Lorne Huycke, Long Beach, Calif.

PENNSYLVANIA
SCRANTON

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

The Boston — Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered. Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 806-7 BROOKS BUILDING

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Modern Equipment
Cheery Service
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 5686

Community Book Shop **BOOKS**
We can secure for you all books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, including "Double A" Publications.
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

In Celebration of
National Fur Week
The Heinz Store
Co-operates with outstanding Fur Coat Specials. Enjoy the satisfaction of buying your coat at Heinz. You're making a sound investment in Value!

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263

Home Shopping Service
Let me help you shop in the quiet of your own home.
Dresses—Uniforms—Lingerie
Men's Shirts, Ties, Underwear
Hosiery that fits well and wears well.
HELEN S. STRAUCH WAVERLY, PA.
Phone Clarks Summit 375-R8

SEWICKLEY
ARCO MARKET
Home Dressed Poultry
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
TEL. CORAOPOLIS 666

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA
SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
Gives attention without delay.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

PRISCILLA PEARLS
For Gifts
Necklaces
Earrings Bracelets Pins
Isabella D. Baldwin
416 Thorn St. Tel. Sewickley 390

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Pottery Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas Cards and Wrappings

SWARTHMORE
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Should Be Ordered Now
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

UPPER DARBY
SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
5046 MARSHALL RD. — ELVD. 2626

In Lighter Vein

Stealing Thunder

"Those two radio sound-effects men are not speaking to each other."

"Why not?"

"Oh, each claims the other is stealing his thunder!"

Not Guilty

"I asked you not to tell mother what time I came in last night, Mary."

"I didn't, sir. I merely said that I was too busy with breakfast to notice the clock."

Extra Wear and Tear

"Why raise my rent when I am only occupying this miserable little attic?"

"Well, you use the stairs more than anybody else."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Bibles

A man who loves to see that a Bible is placed in every home is doing well. The problem was how to make a sufficient income while doing this.

Through a mail-order house he gets his Bibles, big and little, and his sales return a good profit. He now sells Bibles from house to house, to fit anyone's purse. Though the Book of Books outsells any book, he is doing his bit to add to the record.

Along with his Bibles, and cheery smile of encouragement, he carries a beautiful line of religious plaques.—M. H. H., Glendale, Calif.

Put Good In

Ma mammy used ter tell me,
"Ma chile, dere ain't a doubt,
When you puts good inside de pot
It's good dat's gwine come out!"

So when you does yo' bes', chile,
Don't spoil it wif a doubt;
But jes' be sho' dat all am well,
Den good's gwine sho' come out.
—Minny M. H. Ayers

The Angel

No Christian but has his Gethsemane; but every praying Christian will find there is no 'Gethsemane without its angel.—T. Binney.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Numbers in Your Eyes

Retire and let the company choose a number.

You re-enter and take each person's chin in your hand and look deeply into his eyes. "No numbers in your eyes," you say, passing from one to another. Then you come to your partner, who moves his jaw imperceptibly in your hand, once, twice, thrice, or as many times as the chosen number calls for. "Yes," you exclaim, "I can read the number in your eyes, all right. It is 3!"—Florence M., Topsail, Newfoundland.

Daily Anecdote

A Yankee Trick

When Sir Thomas Lipton returned to England following his last cup race, he was accosted by an extremly patriotic British lady, who anxiously inquired, "Is it true, Sir Thomas, that those Yankees put something in the water to keep your boat from winning?"

"Ah, yes," replied the grand old sailor. "This year it was the Enterprise."

Enough to Go Round

It doesn't matter how small the scandal is—there is always enough to go round.—Anon.

Quotation for Today

THINK not so much of what thou hast not as of what thou hast.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunday Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New London, Texas

Mr. John Lumpkin, oil company executive, vowed when his only child perished in the New London school gas disaster last March, that his future goal would be to serve humanity, especially children. Accordingly, he has purchased a 50-passenger bus, which he drives himself, and he hopes to haul 100 children and parents to Sunday School each Sunday.

He picks up his passengers at their doors, transports them to their respective churches, then calls for them to return them home. His first trip netted 20 children and one mother.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Beginner*

By LE PELLEY

I THINK IT WOULD BE FINE FUN TO START A CIRCUS— WE COULD HAVE LIONS !!" —WILD LIONS — WOULD YOU BE AFRAID TO TRAIN WILD LIONS ???
I ? AFRAID OF WILD LIONS ??
HA-HA-HA-HA-
DO YOU MEAN YOU ARE NOT AFRAID OF WILD LIONS ?
WILD LIONS ??
POOF - POOF, AND POOF !
NEVER MIND POOF-POOFING —— ARE YOU AFRAID OF WILD LIONS OR ARE YOU NOT ?
Hmmm — YOU'RE ASKING ME IF I'M AFRAID OF WILD LIONS ? ??!!
WELL ..... IT MIGHT BE BETTER TO START OUT WITH A FEW TAME ONES .....

Animal Town—*New Adventures Ahead*

By DUMMER

I NEVER WAS IN HERE BEFORE AND I'M ALMOST SORRY I'M HERE NOW
WE ARE ALMOST TO THE WONDERFUL CHAMBER OF STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES
WHAT EVER THEY ARE I'M ANXIOUS TO SEE THEM
THIS IS WHAT I WISHED TO SHOW YOU WHEN YOU AND YOUR LION FRIEND RAN AWAY FROM ME
THIS IS THE MOST WONDERFUL SIGHT I'VE EVER SEEN
I CAN'T SEEM TO REMEMBER WHAT OUR GORILLA GUIDE SAID THESE FORMATIONS WERE BUT THEY ARE SURELY MARVELOUS
WHAT IS IT HIPPY? WHY ARE YOU HERE?
I RAN ALL THE WAY HERE, AND I'M NOT BUILT FOR SPEED, TO TELL YOU YOUR ANIMAL FRIENDS WISH YOU BACK JUST AS SOON AS YOU CAN MAKE IT
WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?
ALL ABOUT IT IN NEXT WEEK'S MONITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Minutes

NINETEEN years later, most people have forgotten on what day of the week November 11, 1918, fell. It was a Monday, beginning as many another Monday had begun. The children had to be bundled off to school, and home fires kept burning. Winter was approaching.

Another winter? There was a shudder in the thought. But war through another winter was unlikely. A few days earlier rumors of an armistice had set the whistles blowing, and the church bells ringing. Some day soon now — perhaps. Perhaps not. Resignation was the best policy. Fewer disappointments. So the week began.

But what a difference in a few hours! As much difference, one would say, as when through chaos and old night struck the command "Let there be light." It was not only that almost terrifying sense of relaxation. Somehow, it was as if people suddenly found themselves rededicated to life and goodness.

Perhaps it is well that many people still can go back to that first Armistice Day, that they can get back of the formalization which has barnacled with platitudes the once fleet intentions that day set free from grim routine.

As Nov. 11, 1937 approaches, the world is attuned almost as exactly, too nearly as resignedly, to ominous routine. It seems as afraid to hope for continued peace in 1937 as it was to expect restoration of peace in 1918.

For many the two minutes of silence at eleven o'clock will be minutes only of misgivings. Among bigger and better instruments of slaughter and destruction workers in armament factories will strangely pause in their activities, delaying the current arms race for 120 strategically important seconds.

Yet for those who recall the first Armistice Day's non-committal dawn, and the day's later effulgence, the slight period of tribute may help to sweep away the ideological, economic, political cobwebs that would imprison thought in war fears. In those two minutes a person could rededicate himself to a hope he had too nearly abandoned. He could through correct thinking and a deepening understanding of true peace do his part to invigorate the attitude of mankind with confident and active peace-expectancy. And he might do it with something of the vigor he expressed and with more wisdom than he possessed on that historic Monday.

This is not all that people can do for peace today, but it is more than many are doing. Would the unknown soldier ask a better tribute than that out of each two minutes' silence on Armistice Days might swell new affirmations of man's ability to express peace on earth continuously?

Ramsay MacDonald

SCOTTISH canniness about the value of book-learning set the compass for the career of that laborer's son who was to be Britain's first Socialist-Laborite Prime Minister. James Ramsay MacDonald's dominie would not hear of his pupil's being recalled from his studies to work in the fields. When that pupil's name had become known the world around, books filled his beautiful eighteenth-century house in London, invading even the dining room.

Yet it never could be said of their owner, as John Jay Chapman complained of one of his lettered contemporaries, that "he got all barnacled with quotations and leisure." He might have loved leisure; among his last remarks was: "I am going in search of that most elusive of all forms of happiness—rest." But no one could suspect him of over-indulgence in it. He may have stored up many a quotation from the roomfuls of books he devoured. But his speech and writing kept clear of cultural impediments, as readers of his tribute to his wife well know:

> . . . Like everyone whose strength does not come from the applause of men, but is independent of it, she had within her being a Holy of Holies where she sat alone and where the presence of her dearest was forbidden. In the long dark nights of the Lossiemouth late autumn and winter, with the moan of the sea passing over the land like the cry of toiling creation, the call of the night bird flying overhead, and the mass of stars shining above her, she would retire within herself and go out silently to the more or the moors in quest of something which haunts life like a dim vision of strange beauty or a confused echo of a far-away melody.

Politically, likewise, he was unbarnacled, showing that same independence which he applauded in his wife. He moved often along paths his colleagues could not or would not follow. Ostracized in the World War for his pacifist convictions, he rose to a peak of popularity in the period of self-searching which followed. World-wide hopes for peace and prosperity were born while he and Herbert Hoover sat on a log in the Virginia hills, talking over those possibilities of Anglo-American co-operation that are again being voiced by a British Prime Minister.

The later years of James Ramsay MacDonald are enigmatical. In the welter of recrimination which some of his later political decisions aroused, the steadfastness to deep conviction which had characterized so much of his life—and by his own independent standards may have dominated his career to its end—has been too nearly forgotten. Perspective will correct this temporary distortion as political bitterness subsides and lets the light fall again on the peaks of a notable career.

Free Speech—and True

WHERE men dare to be free with words they often become careless with truth; in the name of freedom, speech is used to mangle or hide the truth. Then sometimes men who do not understand the impregnable and immortal nature of truth suppress free speech. Truth is not killed by lies; it does not perish when freedom to speak it is denied. But its operation in exposing untruth is hampered. By hard experience men find that the answer to abused free speech is more free speech.

But the lesson has to be learned again and again. Today in many nations men who cannot abide doubts of their omniscience or criticism of their action have tried to gag all who might have a different concept of truth. History is studded with the bright names of men who dared all for the right to think and speak according to their consciences. November 8, 1837, and the name of Elijah Lovejoy have now taken a permanent place in America's share of the grand story of freedom. Americans this year have suitably honored the preacher-editor who 100 years ago gave his life for the cause of free speech.

In the celebration at Colby College, Herbert Hoover, who has known what it is to suffer from the abuse of free speech, appropriately urged continued freedom of discussion, declaring that the best antidote for untruth is truth. Mr. Hoover incisively exposed some of the methods of propaganda and helpfully offered certain methods for discerning it.

There are standards for judging the assertions that assail us on every side today. One is to find the source. Who says it? What ax is being ground? We weigh a fish story carefully if told by the fisherman—or by his belittling friends. Those who have commercial or political profit to gain from a statement require more support for their assertions than one who is known to be disinterested.

This is not to say that truth cannot come from an interested source. The bane of discussion today is the argument ad hominem, the method of the defense attorney whose case is so poor he has to attack the district attorney. As Mr. Hoover put it,

> If you don't like an argument on currency or the budget or labor relations or what not, you put out slimy and, if possible, anonymous propaganda reflecting upon your opponent's grandmother or the fact that his cousin is employed in Wall Street or is a Communist or a reactionary.

Of course the best test for the counterfeit of controversy is better knowledge of the genuine. Fuller understanding of the nature of truth sets up a standard by which those who speak and those who listen may be guided.

It would rule out attempts to stir up hate, for truth is kind. It would exclude unreasoned statements, for truth includes intelligence. It would not be satisfied with narrowness or bigotry, for truth is infinite. It would reject fluctuating, unprincipled doctrines, for truth is immutable. It would end the belief that lies can kill what is immortal. It would encourage men to trust truth and maintain the freest opportunity for it to conquer untruth.

The Miniature Stage

THE British Puppet and Model Theater Guild has just held its twelfth annual exhibition in London. The growth of the Guild, and of the movement generally in the British Isles, has been rapid in the last dozen years; and all over the country now the little men of the miniature stage are having busy days.

It has long been recognized that good drama, like good government, flourishes best where it has the understanding and co-operation of the people; and that a drama divorced from the populace has been denuded of its taproot. Again, from the educational point of view, the drama has the quality of mercy in that

> . . . it is twice bless'd;
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

The practice of it is, therefore, being encouraged in schools, colleges, and clubs, and in social centers everywhere.

In some of the smaller schools, however, and in the more isolated communities, problems are encountered, connected with expense, and space, and the personnel, and mechanical adjuncts, required, that prove difficult of solution; and in these cases the model theater is especially valuable as a substitute for the theater proper. Without raising any of these problems, puppets and marionettes can be made the interpreters of a significant, imaginative, and comprehensive drama. In addition they have the advantage of providing more scope for craftwork.

The puppet has in his time played many parts. He has been the mouthpiece of political and social satire, has voiced the anger of the oppressed, laughed at the pretensions of overweaning authority, and given pointed utterance to the good sense of the commonalty. Now, though he shows no signs of evolving into that Uber-marionette that Mr. Gordon Craig demanded, he is performing one of the most useful rôles of his career in encouraging many people to take a practical interest in the art and aims of the drama.

Praise of Clydesmen

Book News of the Day

A DEEP-ROOTED feeling for the Clyde's pre-eminence in shipbuilding has inspired George Blake to write another fine book. This time he chronicles facts as satisfactorily as he has previously dealt with fiction. In again venturing DOWN TO THE SEA (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) the author roams within the limits of that teeming twenty-mile river front between Greenock and "the black sprawl that is Glasgow." Although its maritime history dates back some 300 years, it is only within the last century or so that the Clyde has emerged as the center of the British shipbuilder's ringing art.

A hundred years ago, it seems, Greenock's industrial prospects paralleled those of Glasgow. In the end Greenock's fortunes failed to justify the optimism reflected in its Custom House, "built large and grand and classical" when the author's native city "had looked like being the port of all the West." Glasgow became the more prosperous. But the account of this civic rivalry fills a readable chapter.

Mr. Blake writes admiringly of ships that he has seen take shape on the river since that day when the mighty Lusitania first put to sea; and of earlier ships whose beauty and strength are enduring legends wherever Clydesmen gather. He has developed a decided philosophy about those Scottish "ships of destiny."

Going back to an earlier era, one finds the names of many a fine Clyde-built ship written in the glamorous roster of those times. The incomparable Cutty Sark was the pride of Dunbarton, and her renowned predecessor, the wraithsome Thermopylae, built at Walter Hood's, wore the famous green war paint of the Aberdeen White Star Line. Steele of Greenock runs abreast of the pack with his lovely clippers Ariel, Taeping and Serica. The first two brass-bound, teak-trimmed fliers figured in the tea race of 1866 that has become an epic of the sea.

Leaving Foochow for London on the same tide with the season's first teas, Ariel and Taeping raced wing to wing, halfway round the world. Before sundown on the twenty-first day, both made their signal letters at Java Head, and on the ninety-eighth day at sea both made their landfall on Bishop's Rock, arriving at Gravesend on the same tide to take their tugs for London. There is glory enough for all the Clyde shipbuilders in the yarns Mr. Blake unravels from the logbooks of that era.

He shows a warm appreciation for the individuals who have made the industry what it is. The names of Napier, Denny, Scott and many others symbolize the traditional excellence of the Scottish shipright's art. These names are no longer anything but symbols. Where John Brown once built good ships at Clydebank, John Brown's Board of Directors now carry on, turning out such breathtaking fabrications as the fabulous Queen Mary, in the fine tradition of old.

One can give credit to individuals, the author argues, but one must withhold it from corporate entities. And to whom does he hand the palm? To the race of foremen the Clyde breeds uniquely. To those who go about their affairs in shabby blue suits and dusty bowlers. To Napier's men, born with hammers in their hands. To these, through whom the tradition survives.

H. T.

Wanted—More Security for the Social Security Funds

Green Mountain Portraits

NEW ENGLAND sisters they are. Living in an old house under tall elms. Margaret and Elizabeth dwelling together in the home of their ancestors. A house weather-beaten, but garden gay. Bergamot and balsam. Zinnias and marigolds. Red and white phlox on both sides the garden path. In the south windows gloxinia and heliotrope. Color and fragrance that silently speak.

Sisters proud of their background, a long line of Vermont farmers who, welcoming toil, won character. Their great grandfather a captain in the Revolution. A man of merit at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. His daguerreotype on the mantel shelf.

Margaret, the head of the house. Like her father, accurate and substantial. Not one given to fads or foibles. Naturally giving orders to men and women alike. Tending to farm and household affairs with definite precision. Also a woman of town importance. Town clerk for twenty-eight years, town treasurer for eighteen. Keeping her south-room for her office, a room lined with cupboards filled with ancient records and calf-bound ledgers. In one corner, the monumental safe of the township.

A smiling official, pleasant but decisive, sitting at her father's black walnut desk making out dog licenses in May. Searching records in musty books. Her bright blue eyes keen for every date and figure. Her capable right hand writing in large open script deeds, mortgages and checks for town expenditures.

Her sister Elizabeth, slender and dainty. Her white hair wavy, her blue eyes twinkling. A bit timid before her more efficient sister. Always deferring to Margaret and asking permission before taking from the safe the historical records which are her hobby. Finding romance where her sister seeks for facts. Tender with tradition. Reading a coat-of-arms with heraldic pride. An authority on family trees.

Her favorite hero, Ira Allen, who owned by grant most of Grand Isle County and much of the lake. "A really great man," she says. "Not so well known as his brother, Ethan, but doubtless because he was less dramatic. And you know," this in confiding tones, "it is the dramatic people who are remembered."

Handing to me to scan as her final treasure, a very old ledger kept in secret recesses of the town's safe. Ira Allen's long narrow account book recording his enormous land grants and his sales of vast stretches of valley. A fascinating ledger, revealing the importance of this colonial man-of-affairs, on the fly leaf of which is written in his own bold hand, "A present to the Town Clerk, June 16th, 1792, Ira Allen."

New England sisters, complementing each other in mood and manner.

And as I think of my own Connecticut village, where one woman is judge of probate, another town clerk, another tax collector, another post-mistress, and still another a writer of New England tales, I know that in every rural community it is women like these who are a vital part of its intrepid warp and woof. Women whose "strength and honor are their clothing," and whose individual works praise them in the gates.

H. S. H.

Translating Our Times

Constitutionality in China

CONSTITUTIONAL theorists in the West have hoped for a supreme law to confine and subjugate human caprice. Ramifications of political personality were to be checked and balanced with the aid of legal devices. The Chinese in their zealous attempt to imitate the West have hoped for the same thing. The clamor for a rule of law has been insistent and emphatic . . . the first "civil war" in republican China was waged to guard the Provisional Constitution from the attacks of Yuan Shih-Kai . . . We [now] realize [through bitter experience] when laws fail to fit . . . it is wiser and more practical to discard or amend them than uphold them at the cost of human lives. One writer on Chinese politics says, ". . . the Chinese temperament combining deliberation with the practical will yet find use for its new [political] toys." . . . His prediction is gradually coming true.—Chen Chih-Mai in the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Peiping.

French Tribute to Swiss

IN THE MIDST of international insecurity, when authoritarian régimes seek to penetrate on the whole [European] continent, a small country . . . maintains a remarkable serenity: the Swiss people . . . remain vigilant but unshakingly attached to their democratic traditions.

The defense measures taken by the nation, surnamed the "cradle of democracy" [show clearly] its opposition to a dictatorial régime . . .

The Swiss Federal Council has voted a plan to bring the army into line with modern requirements [to cost] 250,000,000 (Swiss) francs.

The problem of . . . the Federal Government is to guard the Northern Swiss frontier [as it is] believed an invasion would not occur at one point but at all points of passage between the French frontier and the Lake of Constance . . . [The] problem posed is that of the new German armaments and the possibility of a sudden attack . . . —*Affaires Etrangères*, Paris.

Swiss Tribute to Paris

PARIS AIR is delicious . . . probably unique in the world. Academicians can keep on telling us that the machine is turning our planet upside down, [but] there are in Europe only three capitals . . . Rome, London and Paris. Rome bends somewhat before its antiquity and the [Roman] Catholic Church. It is too high to be annexed by Fascism . . . And London [is] too international to be solely the capital of the British Empire. At an equal distance from the Vatican and the [London] Stock Exchange, in a circus of forests, on the Seine's banks, is Paris . . . [Its] air is a mixture of tolerance and passion . . . Each one stands to think what he pleases and to live his own way . . . By geographical and historical circumstances Paris reconciles [passion and reason] . . . Liberty of ethics, freedom to think and tolerance make up a climate whose air is delicious.—F. Delhorbe in *Revue de Lausanne*, Lausanne.

Greece's Gains

SINCE (1931) a notable recovery has been achieved [in Greece]. Our exports have increased 23 per cent, the gold reserves of the National Bank have risen from 2573 million drachmas to 3285 million drachmas, while savings deposits have mounted 450 million drachmas.

A year ago there were strikes. This is not so now. Social insurance has been organized to include 570,000 workers and 500 million drachmas have been devoted [to social welfare].

Agricultural credit has been reorganized . . . wheat production has been intensified so that Greece is now [almost] self-sufficient.

Dr. Georgakopoulos, Minister of Education, has reorganized the whole public educational system and scoutism has become popular under the Presidency of Prince Paul.

National Defense has made the biggest progress . . . All war material has been renewed . . . frontiers were fortified, and the largest of efforts made to [build up] the aerial army . . .

The budget deficit is the only dark spot . . . but there is no need for worry as expenditures must soon yield gainful results.—*Praia*, Athens.

Portugal Protests

THE PORTUGUESE Government . . . was astonished at Portugal's [non-invitation] to the Nyon Conference . . . [which] included neither the sole powers most interested in the Spanish war, neither the powers charged with naval control of the Spanish coast, neither the countries forced to use the Mediterranean as a way or to whom it is vital for the totality of its possessions, neither all the nations whose ships had been attacked in this sea . . . Portugal is recognized as one of the powers most interested in the Spanish war; its geographical position furnishes an entrance to the Mediterranean [which] is its route to its colonial empire, notably its richest possession in Africa.—*Diario Noticias*, Lisbon.

The Wide Horizon

How Long Will Americans Speak English?

FROM THE DIARY OF A FEMININE OBSERVER

By Adelaide Stedman

NO ENGLISH traveler in America or American journeying in England need be a student of language to be aware of the extraordinary divergence in speech which has taken place during the three hundred odd years since there have been any American Anglo-Saxons.

An interchange overheard in London this summer expresses the common feeling. An American woman stopped an Englishman on the street to ask some directions. After a few questions back and forth, the man said wonderingly, "Why, you don't speak at all like an American! I can understand every word you say."

And she answered with equal surprise, "And you don't sound like an Englishman! I can understand you."

Watch an average American at an English theater and you will catch on his face almost the same strained, listening look that it would carry if he were hearing an only half familiar foreign language.

At the two cultural ends of the scale, the situation is even more acute. In the House of Commons when one of the Honorable Members is holding forth in so-called Oxford English, an American catches hardly more than the general drift, while an English settlement house audience, listening to an American speaker, often seems to lose the thread entirely.

At its present stage this divergence seems merely humorous, or at the worst annoying. It is not in the least humorous, however, but rather startlingly bewildering, to realize that if the divergence continues unchecked, in another 300 years John Bull and Uncle Sam will no longer use a common speech.

From Indians to Orientals, each non-English group in America is responsible for certain easily recognizable changes of expression, just as after the Norman occupation of England it was simple enough for any smatterer in language to recognize the Norman French derivations when the Saxon swineherd's pig became pork on the table of his overlord; and the farmer's cow, beef; his sheep, mutton; his calf, veal.

But in America, while it is equally easy to see that the elegance of French menus was probably responsible for replacing the English sweet with the American dessert, the British joint with the American roast (rôti), and so on through an imposing list, on the whole the changes are not so simple to trace. Why does an Englishman demand underdone roast beef while the American asks for it rare? Why is Mrs. John Bull's fruit salad Uncle Sam's wife's fruit cup? Why is an English biscuit an American cracker?

How strange such sweets as a strawberry fool or a banana trifle or a cold shape sound to American ears. Just what edibles are suggested to a Britisher by the words johnny cake, molasses, cereals?

A comparison of menus and household utilities shows surprising variations. And strangely enough our modern equipment which has come into use almost simultaneously in the two countries has brought with it no unity of expression.

The English lift is the American elevator, the American movie is the British cinema, the American radio, the English wireless. The United States has subways, England has her underground. The British telephone operator "puts you through," her American cousin "connects you." When an American speaks of a line as "busy," the Englishman says it is "engaged." In England you "book" a reservation, in American you "make" it. The list of divergencies is almost endless.

And when it comes to the vernaculars, already the two nations are foreigners to each other in speech. Vernacular evidently does not transplant.

But many as these differences of word and usage are, the vital difference which is dividing English and American speech far more rapidly than any change of vocabulary, is the divergence in enunciation, pronunciation, and quality of voice. The same words sound quite different on English and American tongues.

Why these things should be so is really less important than the fact that they exist. And taken in connection with the similar fact that Canadian and Australian and South African voices are already distinctly different, they provide an Anglo-Saxon problem, commented on freely enough by philologists but as yet little generally discussed.

A few centuries ago Latin was the written language of all the European inheritors of the old Roman world, while spoken Latin merged into the Romance tongues, Italian, Spanish, French and Roumanian.

Three hundred years from now will English, while remaining the written language of Anglo-Saxon communication and literature, be giving place over great sections of the earth to spoken languages called American, Canadian, Australian, South African? Similar, but not the same?

Or will the modern more conscious desire for unity and communication check the trend? Is this a job for the radio?